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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and postmasters, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tenn.

Senator Ramsey has reached Paris.

Sprague has charged $50,000 to Profit & Loss.

The latest thing in dresses—Night dresses.

A sure way to stop a woman's mouth—Kiss it.

Knowledge is power—Hence the widow's might.

The New York *Herald* has been suppressed at Havana.

Paducah has sold 10,191 hogsheads of tobacco this season.

New York is to have her streets swept twice a week.

Real estate sales in Chicago last week amounted to $6,100,000.

An Indian cow has adopted and nurses a motherless colt.

Another Congregational church, to cost $86,000 is to be built in Chicago.

Providence, Rhode Island, refuses to license any liquor shops this year.

In Connecticut two hundred and six ladies ask the Legislature for the right of suffrage.

The Connecticut Legislature refuse to charter a "Total Abstinence Life Insurance Company."

Josh Billings has a new "lektur" on "Natral History," which he warrants to keep for sixty days.

The price of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the best daily papers in England, has been reduced to one penny.

The Jackson (Miss.) Catholic church has a new bell, weighing 1123 pounds, costing six hundred dollars.

George William Curtis will probably be chief editor of the *Times*, and assume the duties early in August.

The Vermont Agricultural Society was organized in 1860, with ninety-five corporators. None are now living.

The Cubans are reckless enough to send $2,000,000 worth of treasure to New York weekly for safe keeping.

A correspondent, writing from Florence, Italy, has the modesty to call that ancient city a suburb of New York.

The Lafayette *Dispatch* says General Lew Wallace has become a Cuban patriot.

Dr. Kane's life-boat, which he used in the Artic regions, is in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, but is rapidly rotting.

Bartlett, the American sculptor, has fitted up a studio in Paris, and is now engaged on a group of L. M. Singer and his son.

Mr. Wm. H. Jeffers, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, fell from a window of the Battle House, Mobile, Sunday, and was killed.

A recent number of the Philadelphia *Daily Ledger* contained over fifteen hundred separate and distinct advertisements.

Columbus, Ohio, was visited by a very heavy rain-storm on Thursday. Fully four inches of water fell during the shower.

The daily capacity for a sewer in Paris is estimated at 190,000 metres. The man that would metre in a sewer is too base for our notice.

The St. Louis Grain Association realised a big sum to the debit side of "Profit and Loss" on the first shipment of grain, 43,000 bushels.

In Paris "low shes" are coming in fashion for ladies, of the same color as the dress; also, the ladies are universally adorned with the large "sailor collars."

A Roman Catholic Church has been completed in Fall River, Massachusetts, the corner stone of which was laid eighteen years ago. It has cost over $200,000.

The number of students who have applied for admission to Harvard College the next terms is about one hundred and sixty, indicating a very large Freshman class.

A lady shut up in a carriage on an English railway had to fight fire with cushions and mats for a long distance before the train reached a station and she was rescued.

Judge Andrew McClain, who was elected Judge of the Supreme Court for the Middle District of the State, was commissioned by the Governor Saturday.

Carlton will publish, about the middle of the month, translations of Renau's "St. Paul" and of Victor Hugo's well known "Last Hours of a condemned Man."

The many accidents among children with swings shows that it is an amusement that has its dangers; but the most dangerous swing to men is the gallows. People don't generally try it but once.

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, was major of the regiment of which Rosecrans was colonel, and the first night he ever slept under a tent was with his present competitor for Governor.

The New York *Sun* considers it remarkable that a "recent number of a Boston newspaper did not contain a single allusion to the Peace Jubilee or Patrick S. Gillmore."

Martin Bovee, of Wisconsin, the great humanitarian, has collected, in book form, all of the arguments of conceded weight, whether clerical or lay, scriptoral or profane, against capital punishment.

H. B. Hubbard, of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, has a cat which, in addition to her own family, has adopted a chicken that she guards as affectionately as if it was her own offspring, never allowing it out of her sight.

OUR HELENA LETTER.

A "Bright Day" on the Margin of Moon Lake—The Old Fashioned Picnic and Bean Dance—Sparkling Eyes and Ruby Lips—Arkansas Politics and Politicians Politicked—Whisky and Sugar—Moon Club"—Agricultural Matters.

HELENA, July 11, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: Thursday last was set apart by our friends in the vicinity of Moon Lake, Coahoma county, Mississippi, as a day sacred to rural enjoyment. Invitations had been extended to Helena, and the day being a rare one for July, curtains of clouds intervening mercifully between the fierce sun-god and the earth, several of our lovers of out-door pleasure "consided to go." Blithely the morning dawned, and gaily down the Mississippi, turbid and drift-wood laden though he was, glided flat barges, freighted with fair Helenaites and their attendant swains. The scene of the day's pleasure was on the left bank of the lower Yazoo Pass, not far from where that rapid stream leaves the beautiful Moon Lake. Moon Lake, as everybody knows, is a crescent-shaped expanse of waters few miles in length, and varying from one-half to one and a half miles in width. In the days when labor was better organized than at present, the lands in its vicinity were cultivated to its edge, and crops, luxuriant of cotton and corn, were raised thereon. Now a dense undergrowth margins all the shores, where sinuous outline, broken now and then by noble forest trees, add greatly to its picturesque effect. Many of the old plantations are still cultivated, but we saw several fine areas of arable land lying idle and weed-grown. When the "coming man," our oriental friend, John Chinaman, applies his patient industry and skill to habits to the cotton and corn lands of Coahoma, the farms around Moon Lake will be among the most desirable in the South.

Early high noon when we arrived on the ground. The locale had was well selected, reflecting credit upon the good taste of the committee on selection. A charming spot, cool and well shaded by the interlacing branches of the water oak, walnut and cottonwood, carpeted with well added sawdust and surrounded with rustic seats, formed a land of promise for the lovers of the unsophisticated broadcloth. The scene presented was charmingly new to our city eyes; simple it is true, but still charmingly so. The gay colors of the ladies dresses, seen through the deep green of the surrounding woods, gave this particular spot the appearance of a grand flower garden in the tropics. There was music in the fragrant air—excellent music, too, scientific and fashionable, discoursed by the Helena Cornet Band, almost out of place among so much of nature unadorned; there were happy laughter and gay salutations, and a peculiar vein of good humor everywhere. The reunion was purely social, not the slightest flavor of politics about it, and this to us of Arkansas was something exquisitely pleasant and refreshing. The old "swing corners" and "the lovely maidens did the dance renew," and all the sunny woods echoed to sounds of rural revelry such as we had not heard for many a long day, we forgot that there was such a thing as a carpet-bagger in the whole length and breadth of Dixie! Laugh as you may at picnics and the vitality of dancing the old style "swing corners" on a sawdust carpet, *vis-a-vis* to a blooming country girl, but after all it might not lose in comparison with the studied affectation of the *lanciers*, and is certainly far less open to the objection of questionable morals than the abandon of the "German," or the *demi monde* approximation of the polka and other so-called "round dances." The very simplicity and *bonhommie* of this gathering were delightfully novel and refreshing in these days of selfish scheming and intrigue, whenever social gathering seems collected in the interest and attainment of some special aggrandizement. It stirred, too, some pleasant memories of *ante-bellum* times, are yet a blight fell upon the prosperous and happy homes of Mississippi ere military commissions usurped the places of her legal tribunals, or the administration of her government was given over to irresponsible satrapies. But the most pleasant selection incident to this first rural and social feast in Coahoma since the war was the assurance it gave that prosperity was returning to her people; that she was fast being permanently rehabilitated; that her citizens were meeting together as neighbors and friends; mingling in the dance and around the rustic dining table, forgetful of the political differences hitherto dividing them. It spoke of a brighter and a better day dawning for this grand old State, whose people have ever been foremost in noble and patriotic deeds; whose beautiful women were to the cause now lost, in the heroic days now historic,

"First at the cross, and last at the sepulchre."

And may we not hope that it is an index of how not only Coahoma county, but the whole State of Mississippi will act in the coming struggle with the Eggleston faction—faction based upon "proscription, disfranchisement, class legislation, exclusive privileges and taxation *without* representation," and that, laying aside petty prejudices, they will unite, white and black, Union and secessionist, for the general good of this grand old State, accepting in good faith the best terms they can obtain under the circumstances, carrying Mississippi's influence, talents and respectability back to their places in the Union States Congress.

The dinner was excellent, abundant and well served. After dinner a welcome rain—welcome to the thirsting crops, caused the excursionists to adjourn to the residence of Dr. Dowd, where, as your correspondent learns, the dance was resumed, and a most generous hospitality extended by Dr. Dowd and his amiable lady. To him, Dr. Chas. E. Nash, Dr. Standfield, Mr. Lindsey and other citizens of the neighborhood of Moon Lake, we return our thanks for courtesies received, expressing at the same time the hope that this is but the beginning of a series of similar open air festivities in that delightful locality. The crops generally in Coahoma are good, though we saw some very indifferent corn and cotton near Moon Lake. We learned that on the right bank of the Pass the cotton is splendid and the corn fine.

Governor Powell Clayton and some of his immediate friends, arrived in Helena on Thursday last. The *Shield* informs us that his Excellency is on a "northern and eastern tour." We know very little, socially, of Mr. Clayton, but our opinion of him in that light is very much superior to what we think of him politically. His record as Chief Magistrate of Arkansas is not such as to endear him to the hearts of this people.

"As a man soweth, that will he also reap." The people of the South have never proved themselves insensible of kindly acts, and whatever their faults, ingratitude is not among them. On the score Arkansans certainly owe nothing to Governor Clayton. God knows they have given His Excellency no cause for the bitter and malignant policy which has characterised his every public act and word, as far as they were concerned, since he assumed the executive chair. Whatever else they have smothered, the resentment which ever springs eternal in the American breast against oppression and tyranny, and since the day they laid down their arms until this blessed hour, have patiently borne the yoke of a government not of their choice, nor composed of their State citizens, and adopting the lowly, toiling peacefully in their several vocations, have waited in vain for that "retributive justice" which they hoped would one day give back to constitutional liberty to their State, and "equal rights" to all her citizens. Governor Clayton knows, and every respectable Radical in this State knows that foremost among the law abiding and public peace respecting, enterprising and energetic citizens of Arkansas are the whilom rebels, one and all, in every county in the State; yet they have no voice in the government, are taxed without representation, and their most learned, wealthy and respectable citizens, to the native born, are denied "inalienable rights" (!) enjoyed by every common day laborer and roustabout in the land. In the face of these facts, Governor Clayton's claim upon the people of Arkansas is easily settled. Men have eyes, and ears, and memory, and until they lose the proper use of them, or are, induced by a change in the public policy of the Republican party of this State, to make them the channels of more agreeable impressions, no change will come over the spirit of their dream as regards Governor Clayton and his party. The people of this State learned patience in the hard camp-life of a fruitless war; they can be and will be patient yet. They have suffered much, and much more, but out of the death, and gloom, and misery of the war, they brought untarnished the priceless boon of honor and self-respect. Time will at last restore them to citizenship and to their rights as freeborn American citizens, without the sacrifice of either liberty or the other. Governor Clayton could well have lessened the labor of time in this behalf any day within the last two years. Had he done so, he would have deserved and received the respect and esteem of a greatful people. But he did not utter a word against the fanatic despotisms of his party. On the contrary, he was the chosen and willing representative of the proscriptive Radicals, and is now the recognized bearer and their chief. In the light he stands before the people to-day, the synonym of an unjust, illiberal, unwise and oppressive public policy. Governor Clayton, therefore, walks the streets eliciting no enthusiasm from the people; men do not cheer him when he comes, and wait benedictions upon him as he departs. He governs only by a rod of iron. Still, being clothed with the robes of the Chief Magistrate of a great State, an intelligent and law-abiding people accord him cheerfully the respect due his high office, and regret that they cannot give him more. The Governor looks jaded and weary, and goes to his native North, as we suppose, in quest of physical recuperation. We wish him a pleasant and successful trip, and when enjoying the bracing air of the Northern mountains, where heaven's breath, in summer, "smells so woodgily," or the reviving, quickening dash of the surf at Long Branch or Saratoga, may he think of the suffering people of this State, whose money pays his hotel bill, and as he finds the physical man renewed, may the mental and moral man become imbued with a nobler and better spirit, and with a firm resolve that when he returns to Little Rock he will become in deed, as well as in name, the Chief Magistrate of Arkansas, determined to inaugurate a policy which will insure him not only the respect, but the love and esteem of a long suffering and oppressed people.

We are about organizing a stay-at-home club in Helena. It will embrace among its members some of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies of the city and county, and a great many "gay and festive cusses" who can't get away, and desire to make a merit of staying.

Public interest is somewhat excited touching the approaching agricultural meeting on the 15th instant. A large collection of the solid men of Phillips is expected. The thermometer of the ninety-two degrees in the shade, and every faculty of Helenaites is taxed in the effort to keep cool. How is it with you in Memphis?

RAMBLER.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

The Race of Mothers Dying Out.

From the New York Star.]

It is not "the fashion" here now for ladies to rear families; in fact, to become a mother is for a woman to disgrace herself. It is annoying; keeps her at home; prevents her participating in the whirligig of fashionable life; and necessitates her comparative retirement from society. Hence we find women willing to ruin their constitutions, and even to court death, rather than fulfill the maternal duties. It's "the fashion!" To aid in keeping up this fashion we have four hundred and seventeen professional abortionists in this city; men who drive fast horses, wear big diamonds, buy brown stone houses, and live "fast" generally. Isn't this a nice army of murderers—for they are nothing better. They advertise their willingness to commit murder, and they do it; for many a mother, as well as her child has been sent to an early grave by these so called "doctors."

In order to show our readers how we are "going backward," we have prepared a table of vital statistics, comparing the birth with the death rate in this city, and both with the rate of mortality and the birth register of London, as follows:

	New York.		London.	
Week ending.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
April 10	322	435	2,227	1,660
May 22	479	478	2,693	2,286
May 15	312	516	2,600	1,987
May 22	161	428	2,611	1,836
June 5	228	446	2,615	1,736
June 12	299	494	2,451	1,695
Total	1,502	2,797	12,139	7,930

Deaths over births: New York, 1,535; births over death, London, 4,200.

Thus it will be seen that we have actually "gone back" in population 1,535 in the course of six weeks. Talk about the Indians and the Africans "dying out." Why at this rate, if it were not for immigration, New York would soon dwindle down to a village.

Another point the *Star* makes is:

"That a great many children are born here whose parents are but temporary sojourners in New York. Hundreds of women from the country come here to hide their shame, put out their offspring and return home. Of course, these births are recorded here, although they should have been credited to some other community. Take these away, and the table would be still more unpleasant to contemplate. Either we have neglected in vigor, and our women ceased to be fruitful vines, or murder is indeed prevalent among us."

The Par' Demi Monde.

The gorgeous and glittering demi world of Paris is unique. Neither here nor elsewhere outside of the gay and wicked capital is the existence of such a class, in its full glory, possible. Now that the season is at its close, the drive in the Bois is mostly given up to the elegances of this sphere. "Ladies of the Lake," whose equipages cost each a comfortable fortune, whose toilettes surpass in genius costliness those of the proudest ladies of title, whose diamonds are a King's ransom, and whose purse is as deep as a Queen's. These are the Aspasias of the modern Empire, whose brilliant receptions surpass those of the Princesses of the grand world, and whose smile is sought not alone by the frivolous golden youth.

Nini was the most noted among these women of gay life. She has a dozen thoroughbreds in her stables, and as many less noble bipeds fighting for the honor of paying her bills. But she had the disease of *la Traviata*, and when driven out on the Bois the other day she snuffed the death cough too closely, the vessels of her poor, worn-out lungs ruptured, and she sank back fainting. The high-stepping horses were turned to drive her home to die, but she blood bubbled up over the ice and kerchief, staining her splendid raiment, and a dead woman was carried away through the frightened ranks of her rivals and courtiers. "Not very amusing, this death-bed scene in the open road," is the comment of the Paris chronicle, and Nini is not missed.

State Politics.

The following Commissioners of Registration were appointed Thursday: H. A. Campbell (Grundy county) George D. Sloan, Chesthom county; James Henry, Blount county; Austin Myatt, Dickson county.

A. A. Pearson, Esq., is announced as a candidate for Senator from the Cleveland District.

Colonel James Parks, of Polk county, is a Suffrage and Senter candidate for Joint Representative from the counties of Monroe, McMinn and Polk.

Among several persons announced as candidates for Senator in the district composed of Lincoln and Franklin counties, is Captain D. E. Davenport.

A large number of citizens of Warren county have united in a petition to Governor Senter, praying the removal of J. E. Jones, the present commissioner of registration, and the appointment of some good man, "who will impartially register the voters of said county," basing their request for his removal on the ground that "said Jones is totally incompetent on account of his unblushing partiality and mental imbecility."

Tennessee Politics.

Senter and Stokes spoke at Henderson yesterday, and will be at Dresden to-day.

Dyer county is arranging for a fair.

The Radicals of Dyer and Lauderdale have not nominated a candidate for Representative.

Zach Bryant has been nominated as a universal suffrage candidate for the Legislature from Gibson county.

Norman (Radical) and W. M. Hall (Universal Suffrage), candidates for the Senate from the Gibson, Carroll and Dyer District are having joint discussions. They speak at Eaton, Gibson county, to-day, and close at Newbern on the 31st.

Sheridan, the Registrar of Davidson county, has resigned. E. F. Mulloy has been appointed.

The Stokes party in Davidson have nominated W. L. Stone for Senator, James Sumner (colored) and T. A. Kerchival for the House, and Warren Jordan for Floater.

The friends of universal suffrage in Jackson county, have declared for D. W. Hall as for the Senate.

John D. Gillespie, of Rutherford county, and James R. Dickey, of Giles county, were appointed Registrars Saturday.

The Nashville *Banner* bespeaks for Mr. J. W. Paramore, Republican, who has declared himself a candidate to represent Davidson county in the Legislature, a "unanimous vote of the Conservatives and Republicans of that county."

James W. Harris is the Conservative nominee for Representative from Humphreys (Johnsonville) county.

Since Governor Senter came into office he has appointed the following new Registrars:

COUNTIES.	APPOINTMENTS.
Madison	D. C. Macy
McMinn	Tom Blizzard
Henderson	Jasper Tague
Coffee	Joseph R. Harrison
Giles	James R. Dickey
Humphreys	John D. Willard
Dickson	Austin Myatt
Wilson	Giles H. Glenn
Tipton	J. F. Wheeler
Gibson	A. Blackman
Lincoln	M. C. Atkins
Maury	James B. White
Robertson	James R. White
Hickman	Joseph H. Meacham
Shelby	John B. Vaughn
Cannon	Richard S. Robertson
Harding	D. Dodd
White	Hayes Arnold
Bradley	Joseph K. Kelly
Sumner	Ray
Jackson	J. Mansfield
Henry	John J. Matthewson
Benton	William Bumpass
Lawrence	William Bumpass
Bedford	Moore
Van Buren	David Moore
Perry	Joseph K. Kelly
Madison	Jesse Hall
Montgomery	Jesse Hall
Rutherford	Jesse Hall
Washington	Jesse Hall
Grainger	Jesse Hall
Union	Tyree Smith
Hawkins	Jesse Hall
Knox	Geo. W. Reese
Hardeman	Geo. W. Reese
Scott	Geo. W. Reese
Marshall	H. F. Sharp
Green	H. H. Hopson
Polk	H. H. Hopson
Rhea	Wesley Wood
Meigs	Nath Wil
Hamilton	Wesley Wood
Hamilton	Wesley Wood
Sumner	Isaac F. Newkirk
Sullivan	Isaac F. Newkirk
Obion	Chas. Mallatt
Haywood	John F. Lee
Sullivan	Isaac F. Newkirk
Grundy	H. H. Campbell
Hamilton	Geo. Mason
Blount	Geo. Mason
DeKalb	Henry Blackburn
Macon	James M. Taylor
Rosse	Abe D. Rhea
Stewart	Wm. G. Rose
Davidson	Edward F. Sloan
Total	58

How for Love a Lawyer Turned Negro Minstrel.

From the National Chronicle.]

His name is Lew. Benedict. His father was a well known New York lawyer, who died when the oldest child was fifteen years old. The property left by his father the boy turned over to his mother and sisters, and determined to strike out for himself. At seventeen years of age he entered a law office, and at twenty-one he completed his studies, and was pronounced a young lawyer with a bright future before him.

About this time the young lawyer fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy New York merchant, and the love being reciprocated he asked pa for his daughter's hand. Pa was indignant, and, to forever kill the young lawyer's ambition, he told him that when he had $50,000 in cash, his own, he might ask for the young lady's hand, with a hope of success. This was all very nice, but to the young lawyer just putting up his shingle, $50,000 was a great deal of money, at least the young lawyer thought so as he figured up how many briefs he must have to make that amount.

The result of his deliberations was the conclusion that if he waited to make this sum at the bar, he could do so, but by the time he had done it, he would be so old that the romance in love would be all gone. For a long ten days the young lawyer bemoaned his fate, and then, after obtaining a promise from the young lady that she would wait, he disappeared from New York. In early life the young lawyer had quick wit, and one day meeting a negro minstrel manager named Dupree, the latter told him he had a talent which would make fifty thousand dollars in five years. That the young lawyer's frame of mind it did not take long to convince him, and dropping Coke and Blackstone he took to burnt cork, under the assumed name of "Lew. Benedict."

For a time the new business was harder than the young lawyer bargained for, but he made money so fast that his prejudice was soon overcome. At the end of the first year he had laid up five thousand dollars, at the end of the second year ten thousand, and now it is said that he has nearly reached his figure of fifty thousand dollars in bonds.

All the time he has been in the burnt cork trade, he has improved his spare moments by a study of law books, and in another year he will go back to New York with fifty thousand dollars in his pocket, claim the hand of her he so fondly loves, and who has been so devoted to him, and at the same time again embark in the practice of law.

"In many parts of Ireland and Scotland, the natives prefer their ragged, dirty ten-pound notes to the brightest sovereign," and the more soiled and worn the paper the better it is liked, the theory being that it must be genuine since it has passed through the hands of so many different people. Sometimes a traveler in a secluded part of either country finds a difficulty in getting his gold accepted at all, and has to make an abatement of value to the amount of 5 per cent.

A Conservative journal of Florence recently contained an advertisement for a wife, who should be a lady of moderate fortune and good position. "Religion not objected to," was added, by way of pointing. "virtue," the Roman Catholic Paris chronicle said Nini is not missed.

Auction Notice Mystery.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says: "The Inman steamship City of Limerick, Captain Murphy, from New York for Liverpool, was abandoned on the 10th of April last, in a sinking condition."

The steamship United Kingdom, as most of our readers are now aware, sailed from the port of New York for Glasgow on the 10th of April last, she had a fair cargo on board, and a goodly number of passengers. On the 5th, the day after she sailed, she was spoken some one hundred and fifty miles from Sandy Hook. It is supposed by some that she was seen on May 7th, about five hundred miles from New York. This is all that we know of the United Kingdom since she last left her harbor in these waters. It is now a long time since April 7th. April is gone? May and June have followed, and now we have entered upon July, but the fate of the United Kingdom is still unknown. That she has perished with all on board it is now reasonable to conclude; but from what cause, or in what circumstances, we are left to conjecture. On the 8th of April, six days after the United Kingdom sailed, the City of Paris arrived in this port and reported icebergs and heavy gales in the neighborhood of Cape Race. It is possible that the United Kingdom perished amid these gales, and probably from collision with an iceberg. It is hard to give up hope, but we are not left any foundation on which longer to lean. Like the Pacific, of painful memory, the United Kingdom has no doubt gone down, but, unlike the Hibernia, has, in all probability, carried with her her entire living freight. It is in fact another terrible sea tragedy—all the more terrible, in truth, that no one has survived to tell the tale.

News and Other Paragraphs.

The book whose contents rule the world—pocket-book.

An Eastern seedsman advertises a new potato "just fifteen minutes earlier than the Early Rose."

The new Radical organ in Jackson, Mississippi, hoists Judge Dent for Governor.

Captain James McKee, an old steamboatman, died in St. Louis, on Friday.

The fishing at Au-sau-au-got-au-songa-moon-go-ton-go Lake, in Oxford County, Maine, is reported a first-rate.

The Army of the Potomac Society just organized, gave McClellan one hundred and fifty-two votes for its first President, and Sheridan two hundred and four.

R. R. Bolling, formerly Surveyor of Customs at Louisville, has been appointed an inspector in the custom-house at that place.

Jean de Vries is now the leading betting man in Paris. He often has a million francs staked.

Rev. W. H. Brow (negro), in a speech at Charleston South Carolina, on the 4th instant, "hanked God that the colored people have the whites down in the dust and their feet upon their necks."

Andrew M. Carr aged fourteen, of Henderson, Texas, inquired Sunday morning how much morphine it would take to kill a man; found out, and killed himself with the drug.

The Catholic priest, in Macinac, Michigan, declares that a marriage by a Justice of the Pace is no marriage at all; that parties married are guilty of adultery; and has he will not allow them to come into his church. He has said to his congregation: "I will put them out with the dogs where they belong;" and again: "A marriage outside of the church of Rome is spurious, and such parties are living in open adultery."

Rumors of not express combinations are afloat, but nothing definite can be ascertained. It is understood that the Southern Express stock is to be sold for fifteen cents on a dollar. The Adams Company hold about two-thirds of this stock, and a committee of the stockholders has protested against its sale. The Mechants' Union has proposed to buy this interest, and transfer a portion of the old stock to the Adams Company in payment.

A young German merchant in Boston, lately asked a young lady in Austria a very interesting question, and received in reply the "happy yes" by the Austrian lady. The young lady, in chronicling the fact, says: "Perhaps the bride and bridegroom may exchange in the same way their first kisses, which would be electrifying indeed."

It will surprise everybody to learn that General John Cochrane has declined the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of this city. It was given out some time ago that he desired a foreign mission—as the Brazilian mission; but now that all the good diplomatic places are taken up, why did he refuse the appointment offered him?—*New York Times*.

Cardinal Bonaparte, who is still believed to be the "coming man" in the Vatican, in the event of the death of Pio Nino, has been named protector of *quasi* sovereign, of the village of Prosedi, near Rome, where his relative, Prince Gabrielli, possesses large estates. Great rejoicings took place on the occasion of his nomination, in which the Bonaparte eagle formed a conspicuous part.

Boutwell—He Runs the Treasury in the Interest of the Gamblers.

Boutwell is puritanical, but some how he runs his money machine in the interest of the Wall street gamblers, and the Republican journals are quite as sharp on Mr. Secretary Boutwell for his Wall street gold gambling and stock speculating *lottery*, as Democratic writers. The *New York Post*, referring to the fact that some one in Wall street, the other day, had a foreknowledge of his intention to buy bonds, and on that fore-knowledge must have made a good deal of money, says:

We again call the attention of Secretary Boutwell to the fact that among his trusted advisers or confidants there is some one who used his private communications for unworthy purposes. When a similar breach of trust occurred a few days ago, during Mr. Boutwell's absence in New England, it may have been difficult to discover the responsible person, since the telegraph was necessarily used in the correspondence; and it may not have been certain that any officer of the Government was at fault. In the present case, however, the number of those who could properly know the secret purposes of the Secretary must have been so small as to afford a reasonable hope that he will detect the leak at once, and so stop it.

A brute of a husband has ordered a gravestone for on which is inscribed "Let us have peace." He don't care whether it is erected over him or his wife.

Artesian fisheries have been discovered in Algeria. A well lately sunk at Ain Sala to the depth of forty-four metres threw up not only a large body of water, but, to the great surprise of the engineers, an innumerable quantity of small fish.

Certain French singers and the remnants of the last opera bouffe troupe talk of starting in New York a *cafe chantant*, after the Parisian style.

Belle Boyd, now Mrs. Hammond, is in San Francisco, very ill. Her ex-husband, Wilde Hardinge, is also a resident of the same city. He is not inclined to quarrel with the present husband.

White Pine rejoices in a poetess named Williamson. Her latest effusion is pronounced by a literat paper "a wonderful production, grander in conception and sweeter in detail than anything we have read for many a day. It sounds on the soul with a tone akin to that which beats upon the ear when soft sounds of heavenly strains are over still waters." Rare things!

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S REMEDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of such rare, pure and bitters far superior to any similar preparation in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters to another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

Louisville, September 20, 1859.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1865.

MR. E. WILDER: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, as to my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sore; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now fleshier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefited thereby. I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 11, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky: DEAR SIR—I have been suffering for two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and could get nothing to relieve me until Dr. Cherry recommended for those diseases in your valuable Almanac, and also certificates of its having effected similar cures, and after trying other remedies with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial. I am happy to state that I am entirely relieved after taking the first bottle; and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely well. I can also say that my father, who was troubled with dyspepsia, has been so much relieved since I have used your Stomach Bitters, and is now so hearty and hale, that he is induced to say that they are the best medicine he ever used. I now look forward to a long and happy life, and bless you for the wonderful relief I have derived from your medicines.

Yours, with great respect,
Capt. FLEMMOR G. BAKER,
Center Star, Ala.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and, although opposed to all patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had been cured of Scrofula, and feeling it my duty to thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect, and now, sir, allow me, not only to thank you myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my neighbors and friends, for the use of your Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla, which has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems, and I have use it altogether in my practice, and find the most beneficial of my prescriptions. And I would be glad to see you at any time and prescribe for you, free of charge, as a token of my gratitude to you for the benefit you have conferred upon my country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

Very respectfully,
M. D.

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Very respectfully,
M. D.

SPRING, ADAMS, M. D.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Esq.: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your valuable medicine. I was in a bad state of health for twelve months past, and conscientiously believe them the best pill ever brought to this country. I have suffered much from Chronic Constipation, and was cured after using your pills. My wife was troubled with Neuralgia and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the bloody flux for years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly, JOHN J. JONES.

CHANCERY COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: SIR—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicine, with no effect, on my three little children, I heard of your "Mother's Worm Syrup," and had the pleasure in stating it removed my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect,
MR

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.—I announce myself a candidate for Representative in the next Legislature. Many friends have solicited me to run, and I have consented to be a candidate for Representative in the next Democratic Convention.
jy7 H. TOWNSEND.

I ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for Representative in the next General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, subject to the decision of the people of Shelby county.
June 24, 1869. SAM. H. JONES.
jy11

IN compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Hardeman, Hardin and Tipton.
jy13 D. CLAUGHTON.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: The NATIONAL IRON-MASTER of this district have agreed upon a plan, solely I have been induced to become a candidate for the State Senate, and shall run upon the platform of reduced taxes, Senator and Representative. Very respectfully,
jy13 WM. R. MOORE.

BOARD.

DAY BOARD; nice, furnished rooms, with board, can be had at 30 Madison street.
jy8

WANTS.

WANTED—To exchange, a small stock of ready-made clothing for a house and lot in Memphis. Apply at 329 Front Row, up stairs.

WANTED—By two accomplished and experienced Indian, situation in a family, as cook or, separately, in private families, for stretching gimp, in wood and ivory, music, Latin, Mathematics and the ornamental branches. The best references given. Proposals received until the middle of August, address, Mason Addison, care Colonel John Rosser, 26 Front street, Memphis.
jy7

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, or cognac and other compounding of foreign and domestic liquors and wines. Satisfactory reference given. Address
E. HARTLAND,
jy1 Box 1,139, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.
jy6

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fine young saddle and harness horse. Has all Gaits and 4 feet. Price, $50. Apply to-day at Meddox' Stable, Exchange street, between Main and Front.
jy14

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One story frame house, in good repair, on Lauderdale street, two squares of Vance. Inquire of B. P. Anderson at 65 Madison street, for terms.
jy14

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.
jy1

WEDNESDAY, : : : : JULY 14, 1869

IN an article on the "Newspaper Cash System"-the New York *Herald* says:

The Wisconsin editors have been holding a convention at which the proposition was broached for establishing a general newspaper system out there of cash payments. Why not everywhere? It is the only proper way. Most of our country newspapers live half starved on the credit system, when they might get fat and saucy on the cash system. Our war correspondence, for instance, during the late rebellion cost us over a half million in cash. We could afford it with our cash system; but where would we have been under the old stupid credit system? Nowhere. Of all things in the world newspapers call for the cash system, and it is always the best for buyer and seller. "Mr. Speaker," once said John Randolph, "I have found the philosopher's stone. It is pay as you go, sir, and be paid as you go."

The sooner the principle involved in the above is practically adopted by newspaper publishers, the better it will be for them. Everything entering into the publication of a newspaper costs cash—not three months hence, but at once. Nearly every bill must be met weekly, or there will be an obituary in a journalistic household. Working on credit and paying cash is bad business at best. It is the rock on which the majority of journalistic crafts have been wrecked. Their destruction is merely a question of time; and those which would keep afloat and gather strength with every fresh wave, must steer clear of the breakers. The public anticipate from journals, enterprise; and enterprise costs money. When a publisher can rely upon a thousand dollars profit per month on the face of the ledger netting that sum, he can safely venture on increased expenditures calculated to add to the interest of his journal. But when this assumption, as is almost invariably the case with the credit system, fails, the ledger shows a balance on the wrong side. The trouble is that too many journalists who credit, overreach themselves in matters of enterprise. But a basis which causes a dollar on the ledger to mean a dollar in the safe, is a sure foundation on which to build prosperity. There is quite a large class in every community who do not deem it dishonorable to repudiate a printing bill, who are scrupulously honorable in their other business transactions. Some act on the principle that because they subscribe for a paper it is insult to ask pay for advertising in its columns. They do not pause to reflect that the white paper and presswork cost nearly what they pay each week for their favorite journal; and that the printers' bills, salaries, rents and incidentals must come out of the advertising patronage. And this leads us to another point: gratuitous advertising. Few people seem to comprehend that newspaper publishing, like merchandizing, is a *business*. Our dry goods merchant sells his prints and domestics; our grocer his coffee, tea and household supplies. Certain columns in a newspaper are devoted to promulgating its opinions and the dissemination of what journalists term, strictly, news. The other columns are the publisher's dry goods and groceries—for sale. No one not a professional beggar would think of asking a dry goods merchant or grocer to furnish him a bolt of domestic or barrel of flour *gratis*. Yet newspapers are asked every day to print, *gratis*, communications of a purely personal character, and which should be paid for, like other advertising. This is not because of any wish to impose on publishers, but because so few comprehend that in asking free publication of matter of this kind they are asking us to give them our goods and groceries *for nothing*. It is upon the proceeds of the columns of his newspaper that a publisher relies for the bulk of his current expenses and his profits. We hope we speak plainly enough to be understood. If a gentleman desires, by a published communication to advance the pecuniary, political or any other interests of himself or a friend, he should certainly be willing to pay for the use of the journal's columns in which it appears. For the typesetting of this matter the publisher pays cash. Why should he be expected to do this? Certainly not because A. or B. may be a subscriber; for it is presumed he obtains "value received" for his subscription. In a word: newspaper publishing is a business. All other than its editorial and news columns are its goods, which, like those of other merchants, should be paid for. A column of advertising space is so much domestic, flour or coffee, for sale at the market price.

THE receipts of cotton at Memphis, from September 1, 1868 to July 13, 1869, inclusive, footings up 324 bales, against 282,802 bales for the corresponding period last season, and for the entire crop will show a decrease of about five thousand bales. When we consider the heavy falling off in receipts at other Southern markets, as a result of the short crop of 1868, we cannot but flatter ourselves that Memphis is making rapid headway as a first-class cotton market. The receipts at Savannah have decreased 150,000 bales, at Mobile 128,000 bales, and at Charleston 44,000 bales. In this we have satisfactory evidence of the high reputation Memphis has acquired among producers and dealers in the fleecy staple. Our market is a favorite one with home spinners, and since the war has gained considerable celebrity in Europe. The average quality of our cotton is not to be surpassed, and our location is such as to render us easy of access to buyers and sellers, with advantages in the way of quick and cheap freights on the one hand, and good prices on the other. At times during the past season our prices have been one and two cents higher than in New Orleans, though our classification is lower, or in other words, our low middling is equal to what is classed middling in New Orleans and elsewhere. If cotton factors and brokers would agree on classification as it is in New Orleans and New York, and abide by it, the superiority of our market would be still more apparent. Time, however, will remedy this matter. Were our railroad system perfected, there is no doubt that Memphis would be second to no market in the country in extent of business, as she is now in the lead in the matter of prices. We learn of more buyers on Eastern and European account to locate with us the coming season, and we may therefore look for greater demonstration of the superiority of our market. Let our merchants spare no efforts to bring the attention of planters and shippers in the interior to the foregoing facts, that still more cotton may be induced in this direction. Trade is just now dull as usual in midsummer, when interest is centered in the crops, but it affords excellent opportunity for the enterprising merchant to visit the interior and work and talk up Memphis interests, and to dwell especially upon her superiority as a cotton market.

THE Chinese Labor Convention met in the Greenlaw Opera House yesterday. The attendance was large, comprising delegates from Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, and California. Mr. CHARLES KORTRECHT, of this city, was temporary, and ex-Governor ISHAM G. HARRIS elected permanent Chairman. The planting interest was very strongly interested, the desire being universal to speedily introduce the proposed new system of labor wherever needed. Standing committees were appointed, and the Convention listened to a number of excellent speeches. To-day the work of the Convention will commence in earnest. A full report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere, and we shall publish full reports during the session.

THIS year has thus far been marked by two great events. One—the completion of the Pacific Railroad—was announced a few weeks ago. The other—the successful laying of the French Cable—is blazoned in our dispatches this morning. This was accomplished yesterday, and to-day the Old and the New World are united by two electric bands. The world moves!

The St. Paul *Dispatch* says a Minnesota town has so many sewing circles that a daily paper is not necessary.

The Boston *Post* says that the Massachusetts Legislature has been sitting so long that it can not get up.

The candidates for Governor will speak at Johnsonville on the 12th inst, instead of Comden.

A man in Louisville was fined fifteen dollars a day or two since for hugging a young lady against her will. He thought it a rather dear luxury.

Walker, the Virginia Governor elect was a few years ago President of the "Chicago Invincible (Democratic) Club."

Neil Gergerson has commenced a suit in the Superior Court in San Francisco against Peter Lane, for the seduction of his (Gergerson's) wife, laying damages at $40,000.

Miss Mitchell, the astronomer, with a party of young ladies from Vassar College, will visit Iowa, for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse, in August.

Mr. John D. Stockton, the editor of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, has written a successful play, entitled, "Fox and Geese," produced in London by John S. Clarke.

Mrs. Livermore, the Chicago woman, says that if any man proposed marriage to Anna Dickinson, he would get confoundedly snubbed. Let no man propose, therefore.

Mr. Drinkwater Meadows, an actor of the old school, and for thirty-four years secretary of the Convent Garden theatrical fund, died in England June 12, aged seventy-five years.

A French gentleman selected a rich but not otherwise prepossessing husband for his daughter. "I won't have him," said the young lady. "Why so?" "Because he is lame." "He lame? Just listen to the truth! His only reason for pretending to be lame is to escape being called for the National Guard."

Meeting of the Conservative Executive Committee.

The Conservative Executive Committee of Shelby county met yesterday afternoon at their headquarters. President: A. Woodward (President), R. F. Looney, H. Townsend, M. D. L. Stewart, A. Marshall, Robert Good, H. Loewenstine, J. O. Durff and John F. Kerr. On motion, the latter was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Upon motion, the rule heretofore adopted by the Committee that no alternates or substitutes be allowed, was so amended as to authorize the different delegations to fill vacancies in their number; the same to be done by a majority of the members of the delegation.

On motion H. M. Loewenstine was elected Treasurer.

On motion it was resolved that no debt shall be contracted to be paid by the Treasurer, except by a member of the Committee on Canvass, and all such accounts to be signed by the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, and countersigned by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee.

On motion it was ordered that the names of the standing committees be published three different days in the AVALANCHE, *Appeal* and *Ledger*.

Auditing Committee—Francis D. Stockton, Robert Good, Jas. O. Durff.

Committee on Canvass—F. D. Stockton, George R. Powell, J. Harvey Mathes, Paul Cicalla, H. Townsend, A. Woodward.

Finance Committee—R. D. Baugh, J. S. Kerr, R. F. Looney.

Committee on Speaking—Marcus J. Wright, M. De L. Stewart, H. M. Loewenstine.

The committee whose names are appended to a number of other business, adjourned until the regular day of meeting.

A. WOODWARD, President.
JOHN S. KERR, Secretary *pro tem*.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

At Order General Hoar and the Pacific Railway—Secretary Boutwell and the Boston Custom Case.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Attorney General Hoar has decided that the commencement of the Pacific Railroad is at the 100th meridian, longitude west, from Greenwich, and terminates at the eastern boundary of California.

In the great Decatur cotton case, involving the value of 1500 bales of cotton, just decided against the Government at Memphis, Secretary Boutwell telegraphed to-day to the United States Attorney at that city to carry the case up, either to the United States Superior Court or United States Circuit Court on an appeal or writ of error.

Notwithstanding the reported efforts to induce the President to fix an early day for the elections in Mississippi and Texas, there seems to be no doubt but that he will designate the fourth Tuesday in November as the term for holding said elections. Nothing was said on the subject in the Cabinet meeting to-day.

NEW ORLEANS.

Appraising the Seized Sugar.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The sugar under seizure has been appraised on a gold basis at nearly $200,000. The bonds will be required on the same basis. The Custom officers express the opinion that the parties will not be able to furnish the required bonds. A large number of cigars have been seized within the past few days by Collector Stockdale. About 100,000, belonging to one of the heaviest cigar importers in the city, were seized to-day.

NEW YORK.

Successful Landing of the French Cable at St. Peirre—Another Cuban Expedition Sailed—Pacific Railroad Celebration—Treasury Celebration.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A dispatch to the *Telegram* says the French cable was successfully landed this morning at St. Peirre, and the splice made with the shore cable, connecting with the land office there.

It is stated that an expedition over two hundred strong, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, successfully sailed from Dover point, on Long Island, this morning, for Cuba.

John Roache, in the employ of Mr. Harrington, a shoemaker on Staten Island, while in a frenzy of drunkenness, entered the chamber of Emma, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Harrington, aged fifteen, and cut her throat from ear to ear, causing her death in a few moments, and then fled to the shop, where he cut his own throat and expired immediately.

A rumor is current in the United States Marshal's office that Colonel Ryan and his men succeeded in running the blockade off Gardiner's Island last night, and are now on their way to Cuba. No official information has been received, but the report is quite generally believed.

A card universally signed by leading bankers, brokers, hotel proprietors, etc., of this city is published, recommending a suitable National expression and commemoration of the completion of the Pacific Railroad by a National Convention of delegates representing the railroads, boards of trade and commercial exchanges, to be supplemented with a great gathering of the people, a musical festival, military parade, etc.

The trial of the suit of Otis P. Jewett against Peter Cooper was commenced in the Supreme Court to-day. Jewett, who was formerly President of the New York, New Foundland and London Telegraph Company, claims that he is entitled to $2,500,000 of the stock of that company.

The employes of the Sub-Treasury have presented Mr. Van Dyck, the Assistant Treasurer, with an elegant rosewood secretaire, valued at $500, as a token of their esteem, etc.

HAVANA.

Death of a United States Consul—Detention of a Suspected American Steamer.

HAVANA, July 13.—Mr. Steadman, the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, died in that city on the 6th instant.

The American steamer Hero has arrived at Porto Rico, from Bay Samara. She is detained by the authorities at Porto Rico on suspicion of being employed by the rebels.

FOREIGN.

Collision Between Workingmen—The "Latrds of America" and Cuba—Resumption of the Debate on the Irish Church Bill—Messrs. Austin and Bishop Arrested—The Cable—Brazilian Troubles.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 13.—It is officially announced that the Senate will be convoked for August 2d, and that a session of the Corps Legislatif will be immediately prorogued, and that the resignation of the Ministers have been accepted, but that they will continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

The debate on the Irish Church bill was resumed in the House of Lords, last night. Earl Clancarty moved that its third reading be postponed for three months. Earl Derby still opposed the bill, but favored the amendments. Clancarty's motion was then withdrawn, and Derby gave notice that he should offer a protest against the bill. The bill was read the third time, and was adopted by 180 to 82, omitting the clause permitting Bishops to retain their seats. A proviso was adopted by 121 to 114, providing furnished residences and glebes for the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and adopting the principles of concurrent endowment. It was then passed. Derby's protest was then presented, and the House adjourned after an exciting session.

BERNE, July 13.—Dispatches from the Great Eastern, dated yesterday, announce her arrival off Miquelan, but a dense fog prevailed, in consequence of which she has as yet been unable to find the shore end of the cable with which to make the splice. The deep sea cable will be cut and buoyed to prevent accident until the fog clears up.

LATER.

The cable has been cut and buoyed, and no communication has been received through it since last night.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 13.—A collision occurred at Sheffield, to-day, between [illegible] Workingmen and Orangemen, in which [illegible] were severely injured, one fatally.

The Star of to-day says the entire question of the American [illegible] is doubtful, and is likely to produce the most serious results. The Government, it is true, has resolutely declared to be [illegible] acts of open hostility to Spain, but the Lairds of America have contrived in some instances to outwit it. This loss not exculpate England, but show that the faults of which she is accused may be committed by another nation at the very time it is exacting redress for them.

William Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, is dead.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 13.—Bishop Liase has been convicted before the civil court of uttering doctrines subversive of the public order, and has been sentenced to three months imprisonment.

SPAIN.

LISBON, July 13.—The South American steamer brings dates from Rio Janeiro to the 16th ult. It was reported at Rio Janeiro that the Allied forces had fought a decisive battle with the Paraguyans, and achieved a complete victory.

GALVESTON.

Great Rise in the Colorado River—A Railroad Washed Away—Death and Destruction.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Specials from Columbia, Texas, say that the Colorado river is higher than ever known before. The river rose forty-seven feet eight inches, but it is now falling slowly. The whole valley is entirely under water, and the crops are destroyed. The railroad between Alleyton and Columbus was washed away for several hundred yards, and also badly damaged between Eagle Lake and Alleyton. A number of persons were drowned below Columbus. Alleyton is six feet under water, and a number of dead bodies have been seen bating past there. The water cut of Dunavant's and other plantations a Eagle Lake, and the occupants are supposed to have perished. The water thre is falling slowly. At Lagrange the water is still four feet deep on the public square. It is rumored that Bistrop and Weberville were washed way, and many lives lost. The latter towns were situated on lower lands than Lagrange; The Brazos is very high, and still rising.

NASHVILLE.

State Aid to a Railroad.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—State bonds to the amount of 100,000 have been issued to the Pacific and McMinnville and Sparta Railroads.

Chancellor East has not yet rendered a decision in the injunction case.

RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The river is stationary. No arrivals or departures.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—The river is falling, with six feet in inches in the canal.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The river is falling, with eighteen fet in the channel. Arrived: Sam J. Hale. The weather is hot.

CAIRO, July 13.—Down: Baltic, six a.m.; Minneola, ten a.m.; Belle St. Louis, three p.m.; P. W Strader, four p.m. Up: Argosy. River stationary; weather clear; thermometer 90°.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MAIKETS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton firm, with a fair business. Sales 1,600 bales. Sea Island, 33@34c. Flour $5 20@5 60. Whisky, 1 01. Wheat, $1 48@1 50. Corn, 85@ 92. Rice and coffee dull. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11@12c. Molasses dull.

Dry Goods—The market is steady and unchanged.

Money—The market is easy and steady at 6@7 per cent. on call. A rumor obtained currency late his afternoon that there was to be another "look up" of money, and that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided not to accept the bids for bond to-morrow, but nothing is known of the latter in official quarters here, and both are probably "bear stories." They had some effect, however, on money and gold. Sterling firm at 10, Gold regular and unsettled, opening at 137¼, advancing to 137¾, and closing at 136¾. The shipments to-morrow are estimated at about $500,000. The steamer Salesia, for Hamburg, to-day took 493,000. Government were active and firm until this afternoon, when prices were easier. State bonds closed firmer; new Tennessees, 56.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Middling cotton 32½c. Receipts 70 bales. Gold 137; sterling 50½; New york sight ¼ premium. Flour, superfine, 6@6 50; XXX, 6 62. Corn—white, $1 0@1 02. Oats, 77@78c. Bran, $1 15. Hay—prime 27. Pork, $34. Bacon dull; shoulders, 14½c; sides, 18½c. Lard, tierces, 19½@20c; keg, 21½c. Sugar firm; common, 10@11c; prime, 13c. Molasses nominal. Whisky, $1 05@1 10. Coffee, fair 14@15½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Flour, $4 25. Corn, 75c. Oats, 70c. Sugar, 1c higher on all grades. Molasses prime, 75c. Tobacco—sales of 228 bales, at $5@12 50. Pork, $33. Bacon shoulders, 14½c; sides, 18@18½c; hams, 20½c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Family flour, $5 75@6 00. Corn, 77@79c. Oats, 72@75c. Pork, $32 75@33. Bulk shoulders, 13c. Sides, 15½c. Bacon shoulders, 14c; sides, 17½@18c. Lard held at 14c. Hams, 21c. Whisky, $1. Wheat, $1 29@1 30. Rye, 1 15. Cotton, 33c. Butter, 24@28. Cheese, 18@18½c. Eggs, 16½@17c. Beef cattle from 4 50@7 50. Sheep, 2 50@4 50. Lambs, 2@2 75. Hogs, 8@9 50.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Flour, $5 25@5 80. Wheat, $1 15@1 22. Corn, 87@1 00. Oats, 65@70c. Rye, $1 17½. Whisky, $1. Pork, $33@33 50. Bacon shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½@18½c. Lard, 18c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Flour, $5@7 75. Wheat, $1 02½. Corn, 78@79. Oats, 66½. Rye, $1 03. Barley, $1 35. Highwines, 1 00. Pork, $33. Lard, 18½c. Hams, 16½@17c.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 13.—Consols for money 93; U. S. 5-20's, 81¾ and at Frankfort, 86@87.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 13d. Sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat, 10s 8d; red Western, No. 2, 9s 4d. Flour—Western, 24s. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 23s 9d; new, 25s. Oats, 5s 6d. Peas, 38s 6d.

BARNUM'S HOTEL,
Saint Louis,
Corner of Walnut and Second Streets.
JNO. P. FITZGERALD,
JNO. W. GARROLL, } Proprietors.

situated in the centrical portion of the city, convenient to the public landing and railroad depots, and near the Merchants' Exchange.
jy11

DAILY & WEEKLY AVALANCHE

The Atlanta and Augusta excursionists of the family are invited to attend his Musical Gala Entertainment, at corner of Front and Court Square, this evening.
jy13

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF PLANTERS INSURANCE CO.,
Cor. Madison and Main Sts.
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 14, 1869.

A CALLED MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, at 4 P. M. All those who have not fully settled for the stock of the company are especially invited to attend.
By order of the Board of Directors.
jy14 A. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

HARDWARE.

COTTON GINS.
Allison Bros.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s
IMPROVED COTTON GIN
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Iron, Guns, Cutlery, Etc.,
270 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS or merchants designing to purchase Gin Stands will do well to bear in mind that we are sole Agents for E. CARVER & CO.'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequalled beauty of the stands of cotton ginned on these well-known Gin Stands, the lightness of their improved running gear, increased yield of lint, and many other acknowledged advantages, make them more desirable than ever before. Then, when, as now, they were the favorite.
jy13

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 12th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
HOLLIS F. NEWMAN,
Individually and as one of the firm of H. F. Newman & Co., and Newman & Rose, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
JOSEPH BEHR and JULIUS BEHR,
Partners firm of J. Behr & Bro., of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
ROBERT K. CRAFT,
Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
WM. W. GALLAHER,
of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 7th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 13th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
JAMES W. BLACKWELL,
of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 8th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of July, A. D. 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America,
Western District of Tennessee, } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of July, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of
JOSEPH S. SHAW,
of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.
Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, A. D., 1869.
J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Western District of Tennessee.
jy13

AMUSEMENTS.

The Memphis Balloon!
One More Ascension.
CAPTAIN THOMPSON announces that the first ascension of the Memphis balloon having proved unsatisfactory to him, he is determined to make
One More Effort
To test the merits of the Propulsion Machine, and the capacity of the Balloon for
A Long Voyage.
For this purpose
Thompson Goes Alone!
starting from the Amphitheatre, corner of Third and Adams streets, Memphis, on SUNDAY next, July 18th, 1869, at 5 o'clock A.M. He goes
In the Morning
To avoid the oppressive heat of the latter part of the day; to avoid the risk of encountering a storm as usually happens in the country in the afternoon, and to avoid people living in the country to come in, see the balloon descend, and chiefly to save the day from being lost. Upon the descent of Mr. Thompson takes on the ground with him a GRAND FREE LUNCH, consisting of Cold Meats, Pickles, Bread, Cakes, Pies, Tarts, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Fruits, Wines, Whiskies, Brandies, Champagne, Ale, Beer, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, &c., &c., &c., which will be served to the ladies and gentlemen present, free of charge. The Balloon will be inflated promptly at 5 o'clock A.M., and all who desire to witness the ascension, and partake of the GRAND FREE LUNCH, will be invited to do so. Tickets of admission, including the Lunch, 50 cents; children half price. Pay at the gate. Tickets can be had at the office of the Amphitheatre, or of
THOMPSON & CO.
jy18

"WILLETT'S"
No. 21 Adams Street,
Billiard and Bowling Rooms.
THESE Rooms are now open for the accommodation of the public. The Billiard Tables are of the first quality, and the Liquors are
J. H. WILLETT & CO.

D'ALTON & FRENCH, Book and Job Printer 34 Jefferson street Memphis.

New Advertisements.

SADDLERY.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
SADDLES AND HARNESS.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

J. J. RAWLINGS, JNO. L. WEAD.
JNO. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. E. Normont, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Normont is well known to the trade of cotton raisers in the vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office.
jy8

DRY GOODS.

On and after Monday, July 12,
Our Stock of
Spring and Summer
Dry Goods
—AT—
New York Cost.
HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,
332 MAIN STREET, 332

WE offer, on and after the above date, our entire stock of
Spring and Summer Dry Goods
—AT—
New York Cost!
NO HUMBUG!
In our NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS will be found the
Latest and Most Fashionable Styles
VARYING IN
Colors and Qualities
To suit the wants of
CUSTOMERS.
Give Us a Call; Examine for Yourselves.
SOUTHERN PALACE,
332 MAIN STREET.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under name and style of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.
Memphis, July 15, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,
322 1/2 and 324 Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.
Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin.

We are also agents for
Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemsons's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works; Wheeling, Va., Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

COTTON FACTORS.

JUDSON & CO.,
Cotton Factors,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 35 UNION STREET,
MEMPHIS, TEN

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS
—FOR—
Steam Engines, Horse Powers, Wheat Threshers, Wheat Fans, Wood's Reapers and Mowers, Sorgo Mills, Cotton Gins, Cultivators, Plows, Iron Safes, Wagons.
And all kinds of Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we offer at Manufacturer's prices. All articles sold are guaranteed as represented.
my 15

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Memphis.
OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. R. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
P. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:
S. H. Dunscomb, W. R. Galbreath,
J. H. Norwood, Jno. Bunn,
Jno. Fisher, Louis Hofheimer,
E. F. Rice, A. Vanderbilt,
N. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company
of the South and West.
Office 250 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Capital stock $1,000,000
Shares ..... $100 each
BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Company are open at said office, where payment may also be made in money or lands.
jy11 E. ROCKETT, Agent.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, Cheap.
250 White Pines, new, suitable for railroad construction. Apply to
HUGH NOTT,
jy11 92 Promenade street.

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are informed that we are now receiving
Full Lines
Staples of all sorts suited to their present and
Prospective Wants.
We are determined that
No Paying Merchant
Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.
Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of
The Live Merchants
Of the country.
WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
20 Main Street, Next Door
jy10 North of Peabody Hotel.

HOTELS.

PEABODY HOTEL.
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Corner of Main and Monroe Streets

WITHIN the heart of the business portion of the city.
Convenient to the Railroad Offices, Depots, Steamboat Landings, Postoffice and Theaters.
We respectfully solicit public patronage.
D. COCKRELL & SONS,
PROPRIETORS.
ja17-y&w2

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Iron Founders.
CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m., Thursday, May 20th, for furnishing the city 20 iron lamp posts. Specifications to be seen at this office.
my11 J. H. HUMPHREYS,
City Engineer.

LEGAL.

Commissioner's Sale.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, the interest of G. F. W. Shepherd, deceased, in the Cotton Gin Manufactory of Hart, Shepherd & Co., embracing engine, planing machine, and all the machinery necessary to such an establishment, as a grist mill attached. This is a good investment for a small capital. Apply early.
W. H. WALKER, Commissioner.
Germantown, Tenn.
jy7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
No. 324 Second street, between Madison and Union. Cash patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed.
jy13-1m

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. HUNTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Late Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis.)
Office No. 40 North Court Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WILL prosecute claims against the Federal Government for cotton taxes, and other claims during the war, and practice in all the courts of Memphis and the Supreme Court.
jy10

GUY, McCLELLAN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers and

DAILY AVALANCHE.

LABOR.

Assemblage of the Chinese Labor Convention Yesterday.

Large Attendance—Nearly all the Southern States Represented.

Ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris Presiding—Two Good Addresses.

The Heavy Work to Commence To-Day—Very Interesting Proceedings.

The great Chinese Labor Convention, about which so much has been said and written for the past two weeks throughout the country, was inaugurated in Greenlaw Opera House yesterday forenoon. The parquette and dress circle were reserved for the use of delegates, and nearly every seat was occupied by representatives from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, South Carolina and California. The delegates assembled in the Opera House shortly before noon, and after all were seated, Hon. W. H. Cherry, President of the Chamber of Commerce, rose and said that he would now call the Convention to order, and that the Rev. Phillip Tuggle would open the proceedings with prayer.

PRAYER BY REV. P. TUGGLE.

Rev. Phillip Tuggle offered up an impressive prayer, in which he thanked Almighty God for all the mercies and blessings which had been vouchsafed to them, and craved the Divine blessing on those who had met that day to promote the interest and welfare of this great country.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Hon. Mr. Cherry then nominated Charles Kortrecht, Esq., of Memphis; as temporary chairman of the Convention, and the nomination was unanimously adopted.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Kortrecht, on taking the chair, thanked the members of the Convention for the honor they had done him, in the following terms:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

You do me more honor than I deserve in asking me to temporarily occupy this place. There are those here far better qualified to fill this place than I am, and I can only hope, by your generous forbearance, to succeed in performing the duties of the position.

I shall not attempt, gentlemen of the Convention, any elaborate statement of the objects for which we have assembled, nor of the great benefit to our common country, and especially to the Southwest, that we hope to inaugurate by our deliberations. We all feel and know that the great want of our section is labor. All that we need to make us the foremost part of the nation as I believe, is an abundance of cheap, reliable labor. We do not need, and could not employ now, any large amount of highly skilled or educated labor. What we want are trusty, faithful common laborers, and plenty of them. We want laborers to cultivate our fields, clear out forests, levee our rivers and water courses, and to open the mines and marble quarries in our hills and mountains. We want them to plant and cultivate the fruit tree and the vine, and to assist us in developing all the riches of our generous soil.

There are two things we often hear considered and discussed as the great wants of our people and section. One is more railroads and greater facilities for the cheap and rapid transportation of our products and our people, and the other is skilled mechanics and artizans to carry on in our midst the higher branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry. But in my judgment these are not our first or greatest needs. Let the cotton and sugar producing portion of the Mississippi Valley once have its five million common laborers as it should have; let our cotton crops ben ten million instead of two million bales, and in my judgment we will have no more complaint that skilled mechanics and artisans will not come and live with and work for us. Then, instead of a prospect of one Southern Railroad to the Pacific, and a controversy as to the route on which it shall be constructed—we will have a half-dozen lines constructed and in process of construction, and only a generous emulation as to which shall first be completed and in use. Then not only every city, but every village and almost every cross-road will have its manufacturing establishments, and its skilled labors and citizens, and the whole land will be laden with the rich products and fruits of our favored clime. Our first want is common labor and abundance of it. Its work done and its results in hand, and it is one of God's laws that the higher industries—the skilled mechanic, the artisan, and finally the artist—all follow in regular course and line.

If I understand the objects of this Convention, or the purposes and feelings of those who originated it, it was not conceived and is not to be conducted in hostility to any class or race of laborers or people. Such in His wisdom has declared to man that "by the sweat of his brow shall he earn his bread." Different men, and perhaps different races of men, are peculiarly fitted and qualified for different kinds of labor. All labor, properly considered, whether physical or mental, contributes to the amelioration and benefit of society, and that which does not is not entitled to be classed as labor.

Speaking for myself alone, I recognize the right of all classes and conditions of men to contest with me, honestly and fairly, for the fruits of legitimate labor and toil. Be he Caucasian, Mongolian or African, if by either physical or mental industry he can fairly accomplish more for himself in the race of life than I can, I recognize his right to enjoy all his earnings. But while doing this, all others must recognize my right and the right of all of us, to employ just such laborers as we believe will make us the largest profits. If we employ the Mongolian to come and till our fields, build our houses, and make our clothing, we do not do so to injure any white or black man in the world. We do it simply as a business matter; for the profit we expect to derive by it. There is still, surely, room and employment enough for all who wish to earn an honest living. And whenever the white man or the black man can show me that I will make a larger profit by employing him than the yellow man, I will employ the white or black man.

I again thank you, gentlemen, for the high honor you have conferred on me, and I invoke the kindly aid of all participating in these proceedings, to assist me in the duties of the Chair, and in the preservation of the good order and dignity of this convention, while I temporarily occupy this place. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. Cherry moved that Colonel Leon Trousdale be appointed Secretary of the Convention. Carried unanimously.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. E. M. Apperson, of Memphis, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair as a Committee on Permanent Organization, and to select the necessary officers for carrying on the business of the Convention.

Judge W. H. Sutton, of Louisiana moved in amendment, that the committee be composed of one delegate from each State represented in the Convention.

Mr. Apperson accepted the amendment, and the motion as amended, was adopted.

A delegate from Mississippi moved that all persons assembled in the hall be declared members of the Convention, and be allowed to take part in its deliberations.

The Chairman remarked that all delegates, whether representing cities or localities in the various States, or who had come simply as individuals to attend the Convention, were entitled to seats in the Convention.

Dr. Green, of Mississippi, moved that a call of States be made in order that the delegations might have an opportunity to name their representatives on the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Robertson Topp, of Memphis, moved, in amendment, that all present, whether as representatives of cities or associations, or merely in attendance as individuals, be considered as members of the Convention. Carried.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

A call of the States was then made by the Secretary, Colonel Trousdale, when the following gentlemen were selected as the Committee on Permanent Organization:

Tennessee—E. M. Apperson.
Mississippi—General W. R. Miles.
Louisiana—Judge W. H. Sutton.
Arkansas—T. C. Flournoy.
Kentucky—Major D. G. Reed.
Alabama—Gus. A. Henry.
Georgia—F. F. Tabor.
Missouri—J. M. Davis.
South Carolina—Captain William Green.
California—C. M. Wicker.

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

The Chairman said that it had been arranged that during the absence of the committee Hon. J. W. Clapp would address the Convention, and, therefore, he had much pleasure in introducing that gentleman to the Convention. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF HON. J. W. CLAPP.

Hon. J. W. Clapp, on coming forward, was greeted with applause again and again renewed. After quietness was restored, he spoke to the following effect:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:

I regret very much, indeed, that I appear before you as an orator without a speech. I was only invited yesterday evening to deliver the opening address on this occasion when I was exhausted with the labors of the day, and not in a position to mature my thoughts in such a manner as I could have wished to have done. But I know you did not come here to be entertained with a speech from me, as I see before me practical farmers and planters—business men who have come here for a business purpose, and not for any other. I regret that Mr. Koopmanschaap—for that I believe is the name of the gentleman who is expected to inform us regarding this Chinese labor—has not yet arrived. We expect him, however, to-day, and he may be here before this meeting adjourns to-day. I know that he comes here to state what business arrangements can be made for bringing the Chinese from California to this country, and to discuss the entire matter in relation to the terms of transportation, and to give information in regard to other particulars. Some persons have gone so far as to argue that the introduction into this section of the country of the Chinese would lead to amalgamation of the races, but I think that that is a fallacy, for so far as that question is concerned, I mean in regard to the diversity of the races here, that we may be said to have touched bottom on it. First we had the Red man, distinguished by peculiar characteristics; next we have had the Caucasian, and have also had the African, and as to diversity of races this country has nothing to complain of; and, yet there is little or no amalgamation between the races. The two races last mentioned have been engaged in the development of the resources of the country, and yet they cannot be said to have clashed in any way. Therefore, I do not imagine the introduction of the new class of labor proposed will in any way interfere with our social or political condition. We have here greater internal resources than any people on the face of the earth, and no people possess such resources with such an inadequate system of labor than we have at present.

We had at one time a system of labor calculated to develope the resources of the country, but that time is past, and that labor can now only be employed voluntarily and when it chooses, and very little labor is comparatively done under the new order of things. Yet there are some persons who seem to imagine that by opening the flood-gates for the admission of the Chinese laborers would completely ruin the country. Such men would have raised the cry of "fire" during the deluge. [Applause.]

The Kingdom of Prussia has an area of 107,300 square miles, with a population of 18,492,000, or 171 persons to every square mile. In France there are 204,000, with a population of 37,383,000, or 183 persons to the square mile. In Holland there are 13,890 square miles, with a population of 3,619,000, or 260 persons to each square mile. In China, proper, there are 1,298,000 square miles, with a population of 350,000,000, or 270 persons to the square mile. England has an area of 51,000 square miles, with a population of 18,950,000, or 371 persons to the square mile. The State of Tennessee has an area of 45,600, with a population of 1,110,000, or twenty-four persons to the square mile, while the other States are as follows: Mississippi, 47,200 square miles, 672,000 population, or seventeen to the square mile; Alabama, 50,700 square miles, 964,000 population, or nineteen to the square mile; Arkansas, 52,000 square miles, population, 435,000, or eight to the square mile; Louisiana, 46,500 square miles, 708,000 population, or sixteen to the square mile; Texas, 237,000 square miles, 604,000 population, or two and one-half persons to the square mile; Florida, 59,000 square miles, 141,000 population, or two and one-half persons to the square mile; Georgia, 58,000 square miles, 1,057,000 population, or eighteen persons to the square mile; South Carolina, 24,500 square miles, 704,000 population, or twenty-eight persons to the square mile; North Carolina, 45,000 square miles, 968,000 population, or twenty-two persons to the square mile; Virginia, 41,351 square miles, 1,247,000 population, or thirty persons to the square mile. All the eleven States I have just named have an area of 706,552 square miles, with a population of 8,756,000, or twelve and one-third persons to the square mile. Then, again, suppose we reduce the number of square miles to acres, which will give 462,285,280. This, with a population of 8,756,000, would give fifty-three acres to each individual. Now, supposing that one-fifth of the population were laborers, it would give 265 acres to each. In the State of Mississippi there are 28,208,000 acres, or 180 acres to each laborer; 380 in Arkansas, and 1255 in Texas.

In England, with its area of 51,000 square miles, there are 32,640,000, which is only about six and a half acres to each laborer.

The State of Mississippi, with as dense a population as that of China, would have a population of 12,744,000; Arkansas, 14,000,000, and Texas 68,990,000. The eleven Confederate States, with a population as dense as France, would have 129,318,916; and as dense as Holland, 183,787,520; as dense as China, 190,656,000, or as dense as England, 382,242,000.

Now, this country is capable of containing even a larger proportion to the square mile for in the large cities, especially in London, the population is very great. Nothing need, therefore, be feared in the opening of the flood gates of Chinese immigration, as you need at least in these eleven States at least seven millions of a population.

A TELEGRAM—KOOPMANSCHAAP, ETC.

A telegram was received from Colonel J. M. Coleman, Superintendent of the Western Union telegraph, to the effect that Koopmanschaap was expected to arrive on on the 12:30 a.m. train that day.

A delegate moved that a delegation be appointed to go to the depot to meet Colonel Koopmanschaap on his arrival.

The Chair intimated that Captain Gift and several other gentlemen had gone to the depot for that purpose.

Hon. Mr. Clapp resumed his address by saying: There are two classes of laborers required in the South to develop the resources of the country. The first are those who would develop the agricultural resources, and the other the mineral resources which God has given us in such abundance. Let us then open wide the door for the entrance of the labor that will develop these resources. I am, in speaking of this new race which is expected here, not disparaging any race, such as the German, the Swiss, the Irish or the Norwegian. If we can get them, let them come and welcome. But we have the uplands, and we have the alluvial bottoms in the country, which are not suited to the labor of the white man, as they cannot stand the miasma which arises there, while on the other hand the Mongolian and the African races seem better adapted to it, and seem to thrive in these situations. Let us therefore send to the agents for those Chinese to cultivate our alluvial bottoms, and develop our agricultural resources.

I will now refer to the owners of the soil who have spoken to me, and who do not wish to sell their land, they wish to superintend the labor of their plantations, and to use a familiar expression he might say that this system would be better for all parties, as these new laborers could hardly ever be qualified "to run on their own book." You want the labor now the same as in the old times, when the owner of the soil can look over it, and pay them for what they do—I think that would be the wisest plan to pursue.

I wish it to be understood that I do not speak unkindly of any race, and more especially of the African race. There never was any race that could have been placed in the position that they were for four years during the war that could or would have committed fewer excesses. [Applause.] They were so close in their attachments in their relations of master and slave, that I must speak of them in the most kindly manner. We are their friends, but we think they were not born for politicians. [Laughter and applause.] and if they were let alone and we were let alone, we would both get along better. But they have not been let alone. They have been stuffed with notions with the intention to make them inimical to the white man.

Now I would ask, shall we suffer by the introduction of another race? If we do not do something our fields will be overgrown with thistles and briars, and the idle Africans will become like the Lazzaroni of Europe. Something must be done to develop those vast resources that God has given us. God has established a supremacy of races, and it is no use to argue otherwise. God has given greater capacity to one race than another. Now philanthropists might tell you that the African was degraded because he was a slave. The reason he was a slave was because he was degraded. Why was not the Caucasian made a slave the same as the African? They have been captured and chained but could not be made slaves, because God had conferred greater capacity on them, so that they could not be enslaved. He has not made individuals equal, and He has, therefore, given one race supremacy over another. I, for one, am not afraid of the Caucasian losing his supremacy. You have had here the Indian and the African, and no one can deny that they have occupied an inferior position, and will continue to do so until the last syllable of time. The great laws of nature will certainly assert their supremacy. We need not fear amalgamation, and I am not aware that they bring their women with them, and I do not think that our women will fall in love with their men. [Laughter.] They are a peculiar people, and I don't know how they will turn out; but we must get labor from some quarter—labor that can be superintended. This labor needs cultivation. You cannot get it from Europe, as it would not be suitable.

You will remember what took place in the West Indies, where such tropical products as sugar, cotton and tobacco were cultivated with coerced labor. In the cultivation of wheat it is different. We can get farm laborers to cultivate wheat, but not sugar, tobacco and cotton. The West India Islands were formerly the gardens of the world, where everything grew in profusion, and they poured their wealth into England. England, however, stepped in, set the laborers free, and a sudden change came over the face of everything and relapsed into barbarism. The laborer who had formerly been useful as a slave, became a barbarian, and the islands became waste lands and were only redeemed by the introduction of Asiatic labor. These laborers thoroughly redeemed the country, developed its resources, and if the islands did not regain their former fertility, they may be said to have blossomed as the rose. [Applause.]

Should we not act on this example? And yet if all the African labor in the country were employed to-day, still a great deal more would be required, owing to our wonderful territory. At the present time all thoughts are being instilled into the minds of the African race in this country. They tell him he is about to be shut out, which is not the case if he will only go to work.

I will now refer to the Chinese Nation, which has endured for ages, like the wave-beaten rock of the sea. The people are trained in habits of industry, of order and of law. In China the mariner's compass was invented, and the art of printing known long before the days of Faust. They are a nation of three hundred and fifty millions, orderly and well disposed. If they come here I do not care if they do multiply, but again I say there is no fear of amalgamation. In reference to the amalgamation of the races with that of the Caucasian race, I state that we have made a slight mixture with the Indian in the case of Pocahontas, and that is the pride of some of our best and oldest families. [Applause.]

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Judge Sutton said he rose to a point of order, and was sorry to interrupt Hon. Mr. Clapp. He however thought that they ought to appoint the committees that were necessary in order that reports made be prepared of business to be brought before the convention. While these committees were preparing their reports then they could listen to the splendid, beautiful and instructive address of Mr. Clapp. He was of opinion, however, that before that gentleman proceeded further with his address he thought that they should appoint committees on Transportation, Emigration and Ways and Means. He hoped that after this was done Mr. Clapp would proceed with his address, which they would listen to with the utmost pleasure.

Mr. Clapp said that he had only consented to address the Convention during the absence of the Committee, and while thanking them for their attention, he wished to inform them that he had nothing further to say. [Applause.]

The Chairman explained that Mr. Clapp's address was a part of the programme of arrangements of the Committee.

Colonel E. M. Apperson, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, stated that the Committee was ready to report, and wished to put in nomination the name of ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, for the office of Permanent President of the Convention. [Loud cheering, again and again renewed.]

The chair put the nomination of the name of Governor Harris to the Convention, and the nomination was ratified by acclamation.

Judge Sutton moved that a committee of three be appointed to conduct Governor Harris to the chair. Carried; and

The chair appointed as such committee Judge Sutton, of Louisiana, Colonel E. M. Apperson, of Tennessee, and Hon. Gus A. Henry, of Alabama.

REMARKS BY GOVERNOR HARRIS.

Governor Harris, the President elect, on ascending the platform, was greeted with loud cheers. After being introduced to the Convention by Judge Sutton, he spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I am profoundly grateful for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this Convention. The good purpose for which it has been called has been so fully explained that I feel that I would be transgressing on your time if I were to attempt to refer to the subject at any length. You have come here for practical action, and not for discussion. You have come here to devise a remedy for the labor of these Southern States, which are in great want of labor. Then I say that we are here for action, and not for discussion. We are expecting the arrival of a gentleman who can tell us in regard to those Chinese laborers which are proposed to be brought here. He will give his character as a laborer, and the terms on which he can be obtained, so that this great want can be supplied. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the honor you have done me.

Colonel A. pierson Hall moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, as follows:

President—Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee.

Vice Presidents—Judge Archibald Wright, of Tennessee; General J. Z. George, of Mississippi; Hons. Grosvenor, of Louisiana; Major J. B. Hall, of Arkansas; Major D. G. Reed, of Kentucky; W. H. Key, of Alabama; F. F. Tabor, of Georgia; J. M. Davis, of Missouri; Captain Wm. Green, of South Carolina; H. C. Koopmanschaap, of California.

Secretaries—Colonel Leon Trousdale, General Marcus J. Wright and Major B. F. Sandersen.

The report was unanimously adopted.

THE SCENES OF THE CONVENTION.

Judge Sutton moved that a committee of five be appointed to lay out the work of the Convention; the business to be transacted, and select the several standing committees. Carried; and the Chair appointed as such committee Judge Sutton, of Louisiana; Hon. Gus A. Henry, of Alabama; Colonel Robertson Topp, of Tennessee; Major W. R. Speer, of Mississippi, and Hon. T. C. Flournoy, of Arkansas.

A TELEGRAM FROM KOOPMANSCHAAP.

The Secretary read a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that Koopmanschaap had left St. Louis that morning for Memphis, it was addressed to Hon. W. H. Cherry.

THE DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Mr. T. S. Ayres, of Memphis, moved that the Secretary prepare a list of the members of the Convention.

Mr. McKissick moved in amendment that each member send his own name and address to the Secretary.

Mr. Ayres accepted the amendment, and the motion as amended was then adopted.

Colonel Apperson moved to adjourn till ten o'clock this morning.

Hon. Mr. Cherry thought the proper time to adjourn would be after the committee men out made their report. This would allow the committees to be appointed to go to work.

Mr. J. B. Bingham was in favor of a recess till five o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. T. H. Peebles, of Tennessee, said they expected the distinguished gentleman from California, to arrive in the morning, and as there would be necessarily a good deal of talking, he thought they ought to get through their preliminary business as soon as possible.

Mr. Franklin, of Tennessee, said he intended to use Chinese labor no more nor no less, whatever any one else did. [Applause.]

TRANSPORTATION.

Hon. W. H. Cherry presented a lengthened communication, received from the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in reference to the transportation of Chinese laborers from China to this country, via the Suez canal; which was referred.

A SOCIAL MEETING.

Mr. Kortrecht moved that the Convention take a recess of ten minutes, in order to allow the delegates from the several States to become better acquainted with each other. Carried.

THE RECESS.

The Convention then took a recess of ten minutes, and held a social meeting.

THE COMMITTEES.

Judge Sutton, of Louisiana, then submitted the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the duty of laying off and designating the work or subject matter for this consideration, respectfully beg leave to report as follows:

1st. The appointment of a committee to take into consideration the most practical means of inducing labor from China or India as a population best suited to our climate and production, and suggest as such committee the following gentlemen: J. W. Clapp, of Tennessee, Chairman; Wirt Adams, of Mississippi; G. W. Fitt, of Tennessee; L. G. Garrett, of Arkansas; J. Goodlow, of Alabama; W. H. Sutton, of Louisiana; General Patton Anderson, of Tennessee.

Committee on Transportation—H. D. Bulkley, (Chairman,) Tennessee; J. D. Adams, Arkansas; A. A. Barnes, M. J. Wicks, and Flem Calvert, Tennessee.

Committee on Finance—General Gideon J. Pillow, (Chairman,) Tennessee; W. R. Miles and E. Z. George, Mississippi; E. M. Apperson, Tennessee; Moses Greenwood, Louisiana; W. H. Key, Alabama; T. C. Flournoy, and J. B. Hall, Arkansas.

Committee on Emigration, generally—Giles M. Hillyer, (Chairman,) Mississippi; Robertson Topp, Tennessee; A. M. Galloway, Arkansas; W. H. Cherry and M. J. Wright, Tennessee; W. H. Sutton, Louisiana; T. A. Nelson, T. S. Ayres, C. Kortrecht, W. S. Pickett, J. R. Williams, and L. D. McKissick, Tennessee.

WHO IS KOOPMANSCHAAP.

Mr. L. D. McKissick, of Memphis, said that there were many persons anxious to know who the distinguished gentleman (Koopmanschaap) who they were to receive on the following day, was, as he had been informed that he was President of the six Chinese companies in California. He thought many would like to learn something about the gentleman.

The Secretary, Major Anderson, said he had known him in California in 1840, and since that time he had been very extensively engaged in the Chinese trade. He did not know whether he was a Russian or a German, but he was not a Chinaman.

Major Reed, of Kentucky, said that he had been Consul for Russia in San Francisco in 1851.

Major Anderson said he expected that Koopmanschaap was connected with the six nations, or rather the sixty or seventy nations of Chinese in California, and was connected in business with Hip Wo, Chy Lung, Hip Yik, and other celebrated Chinese merchants. He had no doubt that he had made arrangements to make contracts before leaving, and would be prepared to carry them out. He would come there to do business, and would do nothing but business.

RULES OF ORDER.

Judge Sutton moved that the rules of the House of Representatives at Washington be adopted as the rules of order of the Convention.

A delegate from Mississippi moved in amendment that the rules as set forth in Jefferson's manual be adopted.

Judge Sutton accepted the amendment, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Speer, of Mississippi, intimated that at a meeting of the citizens of Vicksburg, General Miles had been deputed to proceed to California to make inquiries in regard to Chinese labor—General Miles was a member of the Convention, and he wished to inform the delegates of the fact.

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER AND THE MACKEREL THIEVES.—The young mackerel thieves who infest the city in such large numbers, seem to be making a rich harvest during the present heated term. They have discovered that many persons throw open their doors and windows in order to let in the cooling breeze, and they take advantage of this and crawl inside while the inmates are asleep or dozing, carry off whatever they can lay their hands on. This was the case with a gang of these young *chevaliers* who went on a marauding expedition about two o'clock yesterday morning headed by Charley Kendall, a youth known to fame and the police. They visited the Rohren House, on Adams street, which Charley entered and stole a watch and some money out of one of the rooms. As he was emerging from the window he was caught by a policeman who took him to the station-house and locked him up. He acknowledged that he had stolen about sixty dollars' worth of clothing from the room in rear of the fish and game store of H. Edmonds, on Second street, only a short time before he was captured. Yesterday he was brought before Justice Foley, and committed for trial at the Criminal Court, the bail being fixed at two thousand dollars. Two houses in Scotland were entered in a similar manner as the above, and some small articles stolen.

Chickasaw Boat Club.

At the regular semi-annual meeting of the Chickasaw Boat Club held last evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers to serve during the ensuing term: President, Sydney Cook; Captain, William Worsham; Secretary, J. A. Hays, jr.; Treasurer, G. H. Jones. We understand that a crew of this club will soon go into active training. For sometime "all hands" have been "laying on their oars."

POLITICAL.

Ninth Ward.

Messrs. E. A. Beeches, D. Pante and Hugh Pierson were chosen delegates. Major John P. Freeman presided, and Alderman Thos. Mosby acted as Secretary. At a meeting held in the same ward Monday, Captain J. L. H. Taylor presided and Colonel George H. Monsarratt was Secretary. Messrs. Geo. H. Monsarratt, Jas. A. W. Anderson, Wm. Ringwald, D. Larkin, Moses Lowy and T. McGoey were elected delegates.

Ninth Ward.

The Conservative Club of the Ninth Ward made Messrs. Marcus J. Wright, W. S. Adams, Adam Heir and T. J. Dupre delegates to the conventions of the city, county and District. General Wright was made President, and T. J. Dupre, Secretary of the Club, which meets each Wednesday evening.

Sixth Civil District.

Messrs. Geo. L. Nichols, Thos. A. Taylor and Geo. C. Holmes have been elected delegates to the Convention.

Fayette county, in Convention at Somerville, nominated E. J. Tucker for Representative, and expressed a choice for General P. B. Glenn for Floater, and Judge Calvin Jones for Senator.

Fourteenth Civil District.

A meeting of the citizens of the Fourteenth Civil District, outside the city of Memphis, will be held at McGhee's station, on Wednesday evening, 14th July, 1869, at five o'clock to appoint delegates to the convention to be held in Memphis on the 15th of July, 1869, to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

J. E. R. Ray,	Eli Rayner,
David H. Poston,	Ben May,
A. J. Hayes,	H. Clay King,
John C. Lanier,	Wm. Wallace,

and others.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILWAY.

The Remainder of the County Bonds to be Issued Tuesday.

We are glad to announce that the Board of County Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, ordered the remainder of the bonds ($250,000) voted to the Mississippi River Railroad, to be turned over forthwith to the officers of that company. This important road is to be put under contract within a week, and the action of the Board was almost too long delayed for the public interest.

Wm. B. Greenlaw, one of the Directors of the Mississippi River Road, went before the Board, with the President, Colonel Mitchell, and the Treasurer, W. H. Cherry, Esq., and made an earnest appeal to the Board to carry out promptly their contract of subscription. Mr. Greenlaw, as one of the parties whose name is attached to the injunction bill recently filed against the Board, claimed to know something of his own interest as a tax-payer in Memphis and Shelby county, and the interest of others of like views with himself, and he declared that he had yet to meet the first tax-payer who was opposed to the subscription to the Mississippi River Road, or who did not wish the Board of Commissioners to carry it out in good faith. For his own part he would, as a tax-payer, rather have the subscription $500,000 than $300,000, if the larger sum were needed to complete the road. In conclusion Mr. Greenlaw said it was useless to expect Colonel Mitchell to proceed further with his enterprise, so prosperous up to this point, unless the resources for building the road were at once put into his hands.

Mr. Cherry, on inquiry from a member of the Board, added his testimony to what he believed to be the popular demand for the road. It would be very bad faith toward all the counties above that have subscribed to the road to have Shelby county delay completing her subscription at this late hour.

The Board, at the conclusion of the discussion, ordered the bonds to be turned over to the Railroad Company, and in this matter have made a record which will always be remembered to their credit.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Education.

MEMPHIS, July 12, 1869.

The Board of Education of the Memphis City Schools held their regular monthly meeting in their office this afternoon; President Leath presiding. Present—Messrs. M. Gavin, M. Rose, E. A. Levy, J. Johnson, T. R. Smith, L. B. Eaton, W. S. Bruce, F. Katzenbach, E. J. Comer, J. Fealey, D. Pante, J. T. Leath, F. Buttenhaus, J. Lenow, W. L. White. Absent—Messrs. G. A. Stahl, W. R. Moore, A. Matthias, Wm. McCain, Digby.

This being the end of the scholastic year of 1868-9, the President, Mr. Leath, presented his annual report, which was read and approved of, and ordered to be published. Mr. Mitchell, Superintendent, presented his annual report, which was ordered to be received and published, and Mr. T. R. Smith moved that the thanks of the Board be given to Mr. Mitchell for his very excellent and interesting report. Passed unanimously.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported the following accounts, as approved by the Committee:

G. T. Beauregard, for ground rent of the Phœnix School building for the month of July, $25; M. C. Gallaway & Co., $10 90; Sears & Smith, $54; Bering & Lotze, $7; Secretary, $106. Ordered to be paid.

Mr. Johnson presented the Treasurer's report, as follows:

1869. June 14, Balance per account	$ 254 67
Received from J. H. Bowen, cash	1626 10
	$1880 77
EXPENDITURES.	
Warrants paid to date	$ 423 61
Balance on hand	1456 76
	$1880 77
Ledger balances	$ 2261 76
Scrip outstanding	700 00
Acceptance due E. Andrews, 1 November, 1869	10,410 00
Bills payable	26,288 12
	$40,119 88
Balance	4,200 00
	$36,419 88
CONTRA.	
Cash in hands of Treasurer	$ 156 88
Balance due by city on assessments of 1868 and 1869	18,262 50
State fund for 1868, estimated	17,500 00
	$36,419 88

Which was ordered to be received and published.

The committee appointed May 10th, to examine the sufficiency of the bonds of the Treasurer, report that, on examination, they consider the bonds perfectly good.

The report ordered to be received and approved.

Mr. Pante moved,

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized to request the coal dealers to send in *sealed bids* for furnishing such amount of coal as may be required for the schools next session, and report at the next regular meeting of the Board.

Mr. E. A. Levy presented the following letter:

MEMPHIS, July 12, 1869.

To the Board of School Visitors:

Having removed my residence from the Second into the Seventh Ward, compels me, though very reluctantly to resign my membership of the School Board, and would respectfully recommend William Lunn, Esq., as my successor. With the best wishes of the future welfare of the public schools, I remain, your obedient servant,

E. A. LEVY.

His resignation was accepted and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Rose, Gavin and Johnson, were appointed to select a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy in the Board, caused by the resignation of Mr. Levy from the Second Ward.

The Board then adjourned to meet next Monday, July 19, 1869, at three o'clock p.m.

J. G. CAIRNS, Secretary.

A few gentlemen can secure boarding and furnished rooms at 98 Madison street.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

AN OLD HOMICIDE.

The Author of an Almost Forgotten Tragedy Surrenders.

About two years ago John B. Shelton disappeared from near New Salem, Shelby county, after having killed Wesley Hughes. A few days since he reappeared, and gave himself up to Mr. McMullen, who surrendered him to Squire H. C. Brewer. Young Shelton made the following statement of the affair:

"I lived with my father in the same neighborhood and within about a mile of where Hughes lived. We were boys together and went to school together. We never had quarreled. One evening we went part of the same road home together, when, as I thought, a friendly scuffle commenced at the place where we usually separated. Hughes was larger and stronger than I. Hughes threw me down and held me down until I got tired and told him to get off me. He refused to do it; when I told him if he did not I would stick my knife into him. I struck him with the knife, with no intention of hurting him only to scare him, as I thought Hughes only a half-witted fellow. Some of the other boys present told Hughes he was cut. Hughes looked and saw blood, and became frightened. He had a fit and died instantly. I remained and was told I would be put in the penitentiary. The thought of this seized me, and I ran off. I have been staying about in the country ever since, where I could hear from home, and have frequently intended to surrender, knowing, as I did, I had no intention of killing Hughes. I would have surrendered before now, but my friends told me the Hughes family was mad at me. I was afraid I could not get a fair trial. I also heard that the Hughes family had offered a reward for me, and I then heard that they had called it in, so I thought I would come home and surrender. I never had anything against Wesley Hughes."

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT—*Hon. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—All the cases on yesterday's calendar were disposed of. The decrees filed during the day are as follows, to-wit:

Robinson vs Hart; sale.
Englebrecht vs Seibert; sacrifacia.
Brown vs Brown; reference.
Cimeo vs Gallico; reference to master.
Waddell vs Boon; substitution.
Nove vs Hall; resale.
Raggio vs Cuneo; decretal.
Poston vs Poston; reference.
Vesperman vs Mitchell; same.
Graves vs Ford, final.
McBrooks vs Brooks, sale.
Borland vs Temple, as to funds.
Turbert vs Finnie, reference.
Bank of West Tenn. vs Marr, same.
Wynne vs Wynne, same.

Court has adjourned over until Friday at ten a.m.

Chancellor Somers will preside next week in this court to try the contested election case specially set for that time.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This court was engaged the entire day yesterday in empannelling a jury in the case of State vs. Thomas E. Leonard, indicted for fraudulent breach of trust, embezzlement, etc. To-day the case will be brought up, and the trial proceeded with. Horrigan, Randolph, and Woodward for the State, Gantt and Bullock for the defense. In the case of State vs. John Book, convicted for larceny and sentenced three years in the penitentiary, and who prayed an appeal to the Supreme Court on Monday, appeared in Court yesterday and asked that he might be sent to the penitentiary pending the action of said Court, which was granted.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court convened yesterday morning and held a short session. The only business transacted was the disposal of the case of Morris, Lea & Co., vs. Chester, the trial of which has been pending since last Saturday. The case being submitted to the jury, they returned a verdict for plaintiff.

This court stands adjourned until Thursday morning.

The particular attention of attorneys is called to the following notice from Attorney General Horrigan:

WHEREAS, Information has been received by me from reliable sources that the crime of perjury is very frequently committed by persons who justify as security in cases pending in the several courts of this city; therefore I respectfully request attorneys, clerks, magistrates, and all other persons who may have knowledge of the commission of such crime, to give a full statement of the facts, together with the names of the witnesses, in order that a bill of indictment may be framed and sent before the Grand Jury. If the attorneys and clerks of courts will give the assistance named, the occupation of "chronic bondmen" will soon disappear. I am ready, willing an anxious to do my whole duty to enjoin the evil mentioned. I am confident that it is with the attorneys of this city to say whether the crime mentioned will long flourish or be destroyed. To them I look especially for support to crush the evil mentioned.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. HORRIGAN,
Attorney-General.

Just received another lot of Linen Towels, $1 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

News in Brief.

General George and Colonel A. E. Reynolds, of Missippi, and Colonel A. S. Donelson are at the Peabody.

Our friend Colonel J. W. Rogan, of Magovney & Rogan, has gone lukeward in search of balmy breezes and deep shades.

Dr. F. F. Taber, of the Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger*, and Mr. F. K. Mulkey, traveling agent of the Helena (Ark.) *Clarion*, are in the city.

The Gayoso Club will hold a special meeting at the New Assembly Hall, Main street. Business of importance is to be transacted, and a full attendance is requested.

Secretary Boutwell has telegraphed to the United States District Attorney in this city to carry the Decatur cotton case up to the United States Supreme or Circuit Court on an appeal or writ of error.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Captain Duff Reade, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Colonel Giles M. Hillyer, of the Vicksburg *Times*, and Captain W. B. Spears, of the Vicksburg *Herald*, all here attending the Chinese Labor Convention.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
July 14, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was warm and oppressive. The river here rose one inch in the past twenty-four hours. At St. Louis the river is declining, with a large stage out to Cairo. The Ohio is falling at Louisville with seven feet in the canal. Arkansas and White river are falling steadily with a fair stage in each.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Nick Longworth, N. O.
" Emma No. 3, N. O.
" Robert E. Lee, N. O.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" Nick Longworth, Louisville.
" Rob't E. Lee, Louisville.
" Emma No. 3, Pittsburg.
" St. Francis, St. Francis River.
" Des Arc, White River.

IN PORT.

American.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was very little business doing on the wharf yesterday.

The Des Arc, for White river, had a fair trip of freight and people.

The St. Francis, for St. Francis river, and Belle Memphis, for St. Louis, had fair trips.

The R. E. Lee passed up last evening with a good trip, including a large lot of railroad iron and cabin full of people. On her arrival at Evansville she will transfer her trip to a Louisville packet, she then returns to Mound City, where she is to be laid up and repaired for the fall season.

The Belle Lee leaves Louisville on Friday for New Orleans, in place of the R. E. Lee.

Extensive preparations are being made for the improv

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	7:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Through Express	2:45 a.m.	3:00 a.m.
Accommodation	6:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
New Orleans train	3:30 a.m.	3:50 a.m.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:40 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Night Express	2:45 a.m.	3:00 a.m.

Sleeping cars attached to Night Express train which goes through to Nashville, via Humboldt, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket Office No. 279½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	2:45 p.m.	12:30 a.m.
Express (daily)	12:40 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
Accommodation	6:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Grenada, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

The office [illegible] Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for the delivery and collection of baggage in any part of the city by leaving orders at office, Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

No Mail or Passenger Trains Run.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily..... 7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Memphis daily..... 3:30 p.m.

J. T. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Supt.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Ringgold, Atlanta, Washington and all cities East and South; Columbus, Miss., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Maysville and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at..... 2:30 p.m.
Arrive at..... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York and all cities North and West, at..... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at..... 3:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at..... 12:45 a.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and Branch Railroads at..... 3:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 3:00 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock and Helena, on (Sundays excepted)..... at 5:30 a.m.
Arrive at..... 8:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Clarkton, Ark., at..... 4:00 p.m.
(By Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..... 10:00 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at..... 5:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at..... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at..... 10:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White River (semi-weekly), Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 4:00 p.m.
Arrive at..... 4:00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at..... 4:30 p.m.
Arrive at..... 9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents per ½ ounce; letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment will stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, occasional Publications, Book Manuscript, Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Phonographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight..... 2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..... 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 2 in number, to one address..... 2
Unsealed circulars, over 2 and not exceeding 4..... 4
Unsealed circulars, over 4 and not exceeding 8..... 6
Unsealed circulars, over 8 and not exceeding 12..... 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction thereof, twelve cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing, or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20	10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30	15 "
" " $30 " " $40	20 "
" " $40 " " $50	25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 18, act of March 3, 1825: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and consigned in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 3 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

On Letters—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes or less, prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints or all Kinds, and Patterns or Samples—4 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

On Letters—2 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 8 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

On Letters—3 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

Letters—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

Newspapers—2 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—4 cents per oz. or fraction thereof; if forwarded in closed mail via England, prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee, or extra charge, on letters or other postal packets is 8 cents in all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letter, if cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 8 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 ounces, 2 cents.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, magazines, prints, engravings, drawings, music, sheets of letter paper, and manuscript (in all cases not exceeding 4 lbs.), 4 cents; exceeding 4 lbs., 8 cents; exceeding 8 lbs., 12 cents; exceeding 12 lbs., 16 cents; exceeding 16 lbs., 20 cents; and for each additional lb. or 4 cents for every 1 pound or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 7 cents; Pamphlets, 7 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

On Newspapers—4 cts. per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Book Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—4 cts. per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

MEXICO.

Letters, [illegible] cents; Newspapers, 4 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents; Books, 4 cents; Samples, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA.

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 5 cents; prepaid. If sent unpaid, double rates will be charged by the Government of Canada. Newspapers, 1 cent each; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Volunteers, either for any part of the United States or for the German-American Postal Union, will be supplied, on application at the office, with blank money orders, which will be issued to them free of charge. Families of volunteers will be entitled to receive money orders at the same rate.

The registration fee, in addition to the rates of postage, for letters or packets, are—

On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France and Switzerland..... 8 cents each
On letters to Germany or any part of the German-American Postal Union, or Orders, Austria, Belgium and Italy..... 8 cents each
On letters to Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island..... 5 cents each

NOTICE.

Stock in Insurance, Railroads and Banks (the position, property, will and powers of associations and persons to purchase, sell, invest in, or otherwise dispose of stocks) are investing agent and attorney, charging no commission in May 26, 1868. B. C. GALLAWAY & CO.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1869.

The general aspect of mercantile affairs indicated dullness, but a close canvass of the market disclosed a fair city and country jobbing trade in several of the departments, and the shipments per the local packets were as good as could reasonably be expected at this stage of the season, when attention is so closely given to the advancement of the crops, and so many of our business men are recreating among the mountains or by the seaside. In money matters there was little animation, and less complaint of closeness, though bankers don't care to discount paper for other than regular customers in good standing. Cotton is dull, and the volume of exchange is very light, but there is little demand and banks continue to check on New Orleans at ¼ prem., with some charging ½ higher when opportunity offers. Eastern commercial bills are placed readily at par.

The offerings of coin were light, and as rates were higher in New York dealers bid with more confidence, paying as high as 137 for gold in one instance at least, when 137¼ was the New York quotation, but there were small purchases during the day as low as 136. Dealers continue to report no counter demand, and as a general thing insist on a margin of 1 per cent. on New York rates, in order to cover the cost of shipping in that direction. Gold opened in New York at 137¼ and advanced at an early hour to 137½, but fell back to 137¼ at noon and at the close was 136¾.

City indebtedness was dull at 80 in the hands of dealers, and we learned of a sale of a moderate amount at 78, the seller replacing it from outside sources at 75, which, while an exceptional rate, is probably the best that could be realized in forcing the market. Dealers have confidence in the condition of city financial affairs, but are not disposed to tie up their money to any extent, as the demand for indebtedness will be very light until property-holders begin to pay taxes on the last assessment in October or November. It is the opinion of the Tax-collector that he will have collected $200,000 in cash in addition to scrip, by January 1st, and the chairman of the Finance Committee is sanguine that that date will find the city treasury considerably ahead of all pressing obligations.

County scrip was without material change, though there were more buyers at 65 than reported yesterday. Sales to tax-payers and investors in tax-titles were moderate, with 70 the ruling rate.

Police scrip continues firm, dealers buying at 83, with small receipts.

We learned of no movement in stocks or securities. There were none on the market. A few July coupons of Memphis bonds were sold at 75. Dealers were in the market for the following at annexed rates:

Mem. and Char'ston Railroad stock	67
" " " 1st mort. bonds	85
" " " 2d mort bonds	77
Memphis and Ohio R. R. 6 per cent	70
" " " " Stock	30
" " " 6 per cent coup	75
Miss. & Tenn. R. R. 1st mort bonds	73
" " " 2d "	60
" " " 1st coup	75
" " " Stock	10
Miss Central R R 1st mort bonds	80
" " " 2d "	60
" " " 1st coup	75
" " " Stock	30
" " " Obligation due '72	75
Mem. & L. R. R R 1st mor 8 per cent bonds	74 68
" " " 1st mor 8 per cent coupons	68
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds	60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons	50
Memphis City Bonds, old	60
" " " new	54
" " " endorsed by M & Char. R R	50
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R R and State of Tennessee	60
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons	57
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds	66
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds	69
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds	40
" " " coupons	30
Mem. & Char. R R change notes	30
Miss & Tenn " "	30
Miss Central " "	35
New Orleans, Jackson & G. N R R change notes	35

Our European dispatches to-day quoted United States 5-20's advancing, with 82 the rate in London.

Our New York dispatches reported money 7 per cent. on call, with sterling exchange 109½ for 60 day bills. Government securities opened strong at an advance, but closed lower and weak, as follows:

Bonds of 1881	120⅛	120⅛
6-20s of '62	120⅛	120⅝
6-20s of '64	119⅝	119⅞
6-20s, '65	120⅛	120⅜
6-20s, new, of '65	119⅝	119⅞
6-20s, new, of '67	119⅝	119⅞
6-20s, new, of '68	120⅛	120⅜
10-40 bonds	110⅛	110⅜
7-30 Treasury notes	107⅝	107⅞

There was a large short interest in gold at the opening, but at the close sellers outnumbered buyers. Tennessee securities were dull, with 61 bid on old and 62½ asked, and sales of new at 55½. Railway and express shares were excited with "bulls" in the ascendant. New York Central was up to 204 at one time, with Rock Island 119. The market closed unsettled, with prices as follows:

Quicksilver	25
Quicksilver, pref	45
Pacific Mail	203½
Western Union Telegraph	80½
Wells & Fargo Express	49½
American Express	41½
United States Express	51½
Adams Express	61
New York Central	203½
Erie	20
Erie preferred	39½
Hudson River	157½
Reading	97½
Michigan Central	120½
Michigan Southern	87½
Illinois Central	140½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93½
Cleveland and Toledo	107½
Chicago and Rock Island	119
Chicago and Northwestern	84½
Chicago and Northwestern preferred	90½
Fort Wayne	100½
Ohio and Mississippi	33½
Toledo and Wabash	69½

Cotton is in sharp demand at Macon, Ga., and sells at 31 35 by the car-load.

The New Orleans Times, of a recent date, says:

There has been no little feeling excited among our cotton brokers by the United States Assessors calling upon them for a statement of their cotton purchases, with the view of collecting from them the tax of one-quarter of one per cent. imposed upon sales—equal, at the present valuation of the staple, to about 7c. per bale. On a formal occasion, when this matter was fully described and thoroughly investigated by the Internal Revenue Department, the decision was in favor of the brokers, it being clearly maintained that discretion, the object of which was to be foreseen by the buyer and the seller, would not render the law so liable to evasion as to be by reporting only a part of the sales to be held liable to the tax. The matter never so fully argued at that time that the decision was regarded as final, and no apprehension whatever was felt by the brokers of their ever again being annoyed by it. The business in New York is conducted differently from what it is here, and the recent decisions against the so-called brokers there, who may be to some extent be regarded in the light of factors, is not strictly applicable to the New Orleans trade. Here the broker is emphatically a mere intermediary agent. The factor offers the cotton for sale, and, if he sell it, eventually pays the proper tax upon it in the aggregate of his sales. He does not even employ the brokers to sell the cotton or to seek for a buyer, or to act for him in any manner whatever. He samples it himself, places the samples on his own tables in his private cotton rooms, where it is entirely under his own control. When he is ready to sell it, he uncovers it and invites purchasers to examine it, and, the latter are not experts, they employ brokers to examine it and buy it, if it be up to the standard of their orders, and can be bought at their limits. Thus, acting for the buyer exclusively, the broker makes the best bargain he can for his principal, the buyer, and has to fight many a hard battle with the factors to bring them down to his figures. How, by any figure of speech or construction of law, he can be regarded as a seller of the cotton, we cannot imagine. When the cotton is sold, the bill is made out by the factor, not by the broker, and the purchaser pays the amount to the factor. In its transition from the factor to the buyer there are not two operations, but only one. The broker does not buy of the factor and then sell to the buyer, but the factor sells to the broker as the representative of the buyer—his clerk or his agent for the specific purpose. Nor does the broker make out his bill against the buyer for cotton. This is done by the factor. The only account the broker has with the buyers is for his charge of brokerage. If a broker receive cotton for sale, and act as a factor in the disposition of it; or if he sell cotton on his own account or in which he has a joint interest with others, then he no longer acts as a broker, but as a merchant or factor, and in such case might be justly liable for the tax on his sales. But the brokerage business is very unlike this, and the onerous license paid by the broker should entitle him to protection from the Government and its support against all vexatious suits in its name.

Cotton Market.

A very light demand was experienced for low cotton, which resulted in sales of about 50 bales at 24½@28c, added to which there were 10 good ordinary at 30c and 16 middling at 32½c. The New York market closed weak, without quotable change. The Liverpool market was steady.

According to Easton & Co.'s Circular, dated New York 10th inst., receipts of cotton at the ports last week were 3,493 bales, and exports 5,702 bales, making receipts since September 1st, 2,030,050 bales, and exports 1,422,136 bales (174,670 to Great Britain and 447,466 to the continent,) against 2,083,683 bales received and 1,627,498 bales exported (1,224,562 to Great Britain and 402,936 to the continent,) corresponding period last season. The statistical position of cotton on the 9th inst., was as follows:

	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	360,000	581,000
Afloat from India	527,000	627,000
Afloat from elsewhere	45,000	70,000
Stock in London	75,940	26,[illegible]
Afloat for London	45,000	115,000
Stock in Havre	48,000	77,[illegible]
Afloat for Havre	132,501	96,[illegible]
Stock in Bremen	13,521	12,[illegible]
Afloat for Bremen	3,701	4,514
Stock in United States ports	46,712	99,000
Stock in the interior towns	4,000	6,000
Total	1,294,900	1,625,079
Deduction for visible supply	1,030,000	1,415,000

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 125,000 bales; same time 1868, 130,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12½d, then 11½d.

In reviewing the situation Easton & Co. remark:

During the week the market has been quiet and steady, while prices in Liverpool have not varied from 12½d for uplands. The arrival of 90,000 bales in Liverpool, and some failures in Lancashire, have tended to keep prices from advancing. In view of the fact that there are *still* too many spindles at work, we do not think that a few failures will have any lasting effect on prices. For the past two weeks the weather has been very seasonable, and the accounts from all sections are favorable.

There have been received at the ports since 1st September, 2,030,050 bales, of which exporters have taken 1,422,136 bales, spinners 604,796 bales; and the stocks are 3,118 bales larger than at that date. Deficit in receipts as compared with last year, 53,633 bales. Deficit in shipments to Liverpool, 249,892 bales.

The deficiency in visible supply, as compared with last year, is now up to 300,000 bales, and this figure will be further increased as we receive the Bombay mail of the latter part of June, advising the reduced shipments. The stock in the United States is now down to 46,000, and there are only 4,000 bales in the interior towns. This stock of 46,000 bales, and perhaps 20,000 bales more to be received at the ports, must suffice for our spinners for export and for stock until the new crop. The future course of the market depends very much on the stocks now held by spinners. If they are forced come into the market, prices would further advance to a point that would render a stoppage to the mills, in August, necessary. Last year, at this time, the stock in the country was 99,696 bales, and there were 10,385 bales more received up to 1st September. As 842 bales were exported, and the stock carried over was 43,594 bales, spinners must have taken from 10th July to 1st September, 57,445 bales. If they had bought more freely this season, and thus kept more cotton in the country, we would not now see prices maintained here on a parity with 14d, while in Liverpool, middling is only worth 12½@12d.

The position of American cotton in Liverpool, up to 15th November, is about as follows: Stock, 207,000; afloat, 49,000; shipped last week, 8,000; to be received in addition, 40,000 bales. Total, 301,000. To leave the stock there, 44,000 bales (same as last year), there would be a week's supply for the mills of only about 14,500 bales. At present the amount taken out of the market every week is over 25,000 bales. The import of East India cotton to be received in July cannot much exceed the March shipments (155,000), and the August import will correspond with April exports from Bombay and other ports (175,000.) As regards Brazil and West Indies, the supply may be estimated the same as in 1868, but as the bales average in weight about 175 lbs., 100,000 bales will furnish no more cotton than 80,000 bales of American. It will be seen that the English spinners are also cramped for supply, and that a rise is sufficient to bring about a material reduction of the consumption is necessary.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, July 13, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, [illegible]	0
Received to-day	0
Received previously	246,729—246,729
Exported to-day	0
Exported previously	156,139—156,139
Stock at noon this day	90,590

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 6 bales.

Per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 2 bales.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 25 bales.

New York Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, July 13—10:30 a.m.—The cotton market opened without material change. Orders from the trade were light, and speculation dull. Middling uplands, 29c; middling Orleans, 29½c; sales of 1,000 bales. Futures: July, 28½c; August, 28½c; September, 28½c; October, 28½c; November, 28½c; December, 28½c; January, 28½c; February, 28½c; March, 28½c; April, 28½c; May, 28½c; June, 28½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Naval stores dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts: Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bush; corn, 45,000 bush; oats, 10,000 bush; beef, 200 bbls; pork, 1,000 bbls; cut meats, 1,000 pkgs; lard, 500 pkgs; whisky, 200 bbls; sugar, 1,000 hhds; coffee, 1,000 bags; rice, 500 pkgs; molasses, 500 bbls; naval stores, 1,000 bbls; petroleum, 1,000 bbls; tobacco, 500 pkgs; freights to Liverpool, steam, 7-32d; sail, 5-16d.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens firm at 12¼d. for middling uplands; 12¼d. for Orleans. Estimated sales to-day, 10,000 bales.

4:30 p.m.—The cotton market closed active at 12¼@12¾d. for middling uplands, and 13⅝@14¼d. for Orleans. Sales for the day 12,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—The receipts were better and shippers bought with more ease at previous prices, $1@2 per bbl measure from wagons.

BRAN—There was a slightly improved demand, with sales of 50 sks from store at 82½ per ton.

BUTTER—The supply of good to medium Western is large with slow sales at 25@30c, but strictly choice is scarce and commands 32@35c.

BACON—The market was inactive, with prices unchanged. There was a sale of 3,500 lbs country meat at 17½@18c for sides and 14½c for shoulders, but prime city-cured clearsides were generally firm at 18½c in store; country and plain hams are not wanted; choice canvassed are 20@22c. A small consignment was sold at 15c.

CORN—The market was dull and lower, with sales of white shelled in first hands at 88@90c, and yellow at 85@88c on levee. In store, prices were 92@96c.

CORN MEAL—Holders generally claimed $4 50 for kiln-dried in store, but there were one or two sellers at $4 25, and a consignment was closed out at $4 25 on levee, notwithstanding the same description was $4 50 in St. Louis. Green meal was $4@4 25 in store.

COFFEE—The market was quiet with ordinary to strictly prime Rio 19@25c and Java 35@36c, in jobbing transactions.

CORN—Steady and fairly active. Louisville, $2 75@3; Rosedale, 94@4 25, per bbl, in store.

EGGS—The market was overstocked and sales were slow at 18c, as a general thing, though 20c was realized in two or three instances.

FLOUR—The market continues to stiffen, but does not yet fully respond to the views of holders, though low grades are in demand and relatively scarce. Sales reported were 500 bbls at $5 for fine to $6 for good family and $10@10 50 for fancy.

HAY—The market is poorly supplied, with prime timothy at $1 40 per hundred in store.

HIDES—In demand for shipment at unchanged prices. Flint per lb, 20c; dry salted, 17c; green salted, 10c; green, 7½@8c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheep skins, 25c@$1 each.

LARD—The market was inactive with very light sales from store at 20c for tierce and 21@21½c for keg and caddie, city rendered.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, the various grades jobbing at 50@88c per gallon, in barrels.

NAILS—Dull at $4 60 rates.

OILS, ETC—Quiet. Prices by the bbl are as follows: Carbon per gal, 32@34c; raw linseed, $1 18; boiled linseed $1 23; train, $1 15; gnat, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

ONIONS—Receipts light with sales from wagon at $4 per bbl, loose, and from store at $4 75@5 per bbl, shipping order.

OATS—The demand was better, and sales of 250 sks from store at 80@42½c were reported, the outside price ruling. There were no receipts.

POTATOES—Dull; shippers still out of market.

PORK—The market continues dull, and regular packed mess was sold from store to-day at $34 per bbl, though $34 50 was the general jobbing price, and some asked $35.

POULTRY—Not many hens in market and fairly active at $5@5 50 per dozen, but spring chickens are abundant at $2 50@4 per dozen, as in size.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large dog $3 00@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@4; large do, $4 50@4 75.

SUGAR—The market remains dull for all kinds. Hard refined, 17@18c; soft refined, 15½@16c; open kettle Louisiana, common to choice, 11@15c; clarified Louisiana, 15@17.

TEA—Imperial, $1 25@1 50; Oolong, $1@1 75; Young Hyson, $1 50@2 00; English breakfast, $1 65.

WHISKY—Dull, Highwines, 92c. In first hands, rectified ranges from 85@$1 25, as in quality.

WHEAT—Sales reported were 120 sks at prices ranging from $1 10@1 20 per bushel.

NOTICES.

FRENCH JOHN'S

Eating House,

Irving Block,

No. 258 Second Street.

To my many Patrons in the Country:

IN removing from my old place I have in view your especial comfort and happiness. I have ever endeavored to please you, and, in an increased thousand smiling faces that I have met, I can judge that you all have been pleased. I have spared no expense in fitting up this Eating House. My prices are the same, and I pay strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit your approbation. The new place is only a few steps from the old one. Come and see me when in town.

N. B.—Meals for ladies with their husbands. Open Night and Day.

FRENCH JOHN.
jnew Irving Block, No. 258 second street.

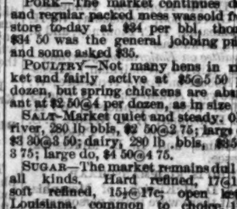
REFINED

FAMILY LARD,

PACKED BY

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,

CINCINNATI



Ask your Grocer for our brands at Retail.
Price List, mailed on application.
Packed 2 lb, 3 lb, Canisters and 5 lb Cans, for shipping.
Price List, sold by Wholesale Grocers.
my8

MANUFACTURERS.

MACKENZIE & BROS.,

322 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware.

Shotts, Fellows, Reid, Stevens, Harness Mountings, Axles, Screws, Buckles, Wool, &c. ap2

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between W. P. Wright & Co. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of W. P. Wright, who will settle all claims against the late firm, and receive all debts due the same. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.

July 1, 1869. jy7

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. H. Fisher and A. R. Trawick, under the firm name of Fisher & Trawick, was dissolved by the withdrawal of A. R. Trawick, to date from the 1st instant. Either party is authorized to settle and receipt for debts of the late firm.

FISHER & TRAWICK.

A. R. TRAWICK.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. H. Fisher and A. R. Trawick, under the firm name of Fisher & Trawick, was dissolved by the withdrawal of A. R. Trawick, to date from the 1st instant. Either party is authorized to settle and receipt for debts of the late firm.

FISHER & TRAWICK.

A. R. TRAWICK.

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Fisher & Trawick, and will continue the business of the late firm of Fisher & Trawick, at No. 15 Union street, Cor. Main, under the firm name of Fisher & Trawick. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm, we solicit a continuance of the same to the new.

WM. H. FISHER,
A. R. TRAWICK.

Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy1

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 26 miles on the M. & L. R. R., between Memphis and Louisville, Railroad, from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinable number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either field or forest residences. I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time; or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a good opportunity for speculation. Mr. S. F. Parrish and others will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.

July 4, 1869. [pd4w] D. R. PALMER.

MILLS.

Hardeman Woolen Mills,

NEAR BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE.

ARE now ready to card rolls, spin and manufacture the wool into cloth.

All wool should be thoroughly washed before sending to the factory. Every effort to put a machine in we make no extra charge for taking out burrs.

The oil necessary for the wool will be furnished at cost price. All wool sent by railroad will be conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.

For further information, address
THOS. C. JONES, Agent,
jy13 Bolivar, Tenn.

LEGAL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Robert A. Moon, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said estate to file their claims, and all debtors to come forward and settle their indebtedness with Messrs. Wright, McKissick & Wright, his attorneys.

WM. B. GALBREATH.
Memphis, July 12, 1869. jy13

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having sold out to Messrs. Wright, McKissick & Wright, all my interest in the firm of Wright & Co., and retired from the business, I take pleasure in recommending them to the patronage of my friends and customers.

W. P. WRIGHT.
July 5, 1869. jy7

Notice.

THE undersigned, having sold out to Messrs. Wright, McKissick & Wright, all my interest in the firm of Wright & Co., and retired from the business, I take pleasure in recommending them to the patronage of my friends and customers.

W. P. WRIGHT.
July 5, 1869. jy7

Notice.

THE Legislature of Tennessee having passed an act authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of the completion of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad, to the State line, and the Governor having appointed me a commissioner to carry out the provisions of said act, I will receive proposals for the purchase of said bonds at my office in Memphis, Tennessee, until the 1st day of August next.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars

Absolutely secured by the Property, Franchises, &c., of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad Company, to the State of Tennessee.

On the 1st day of July next.

And to remain open for five days from the date of opening bids.

jy7 W. A. ROBERTS.

STOCK DEALERS.

ROBERT DIXON & SON,

HENDERSON, KY.,

Dealers in Fine Selected Stock.

WE can furnish to order, or upon personal application Extra Fine Carriage or Buggy Horses and small lots of Mules. We guarantee stock sold by us to be what we represent, and will refund the money if stock proving unsound, as Memphis: W. M. Farrington, Esq., Dr. Bowen, Colonel Isaac Pyeroft, Judge George Adams.

Extra fine Horses sold by us to W. M. Farrington, Esq. jy15

WATERING PLACES.

A SEASIDE RESORT!

COBB'S ISLAND!

This popular resort IS NOW OPEN for visitors, and the proprietor has made it more desirable and attractive than ever, and the pleasure-loving and health-seeking public are assured that every effort will be made to please.

THE SURF BATHING IS UNSURPASSED!

AND PERFECTLY SAFE!

THE FISHING IS UNEQUALLED!

THE GAME IS ABUNDANT.

And consists in part of the Curlew, Plover, Willet, Snipe and Duck.

The TABLE is supplied with the finest Fish in the world, as well as Game, and has every facility for darting supplies from New York and Baltimore.

The Traveler, after reaching Norfolk, will take the steamer for Cherrystone, on the Eastern shore of Virginia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and thence by the steamer N. W. A. COBB for the Island.

From Baltimore the route will be by the Bay Line to Norfolk, or by the steamer SUE to Cherrystone.

Board, $12 per week, and $2 per month.

COBB BROTHERS,
P. O. Cherrystone, Va.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Dieases pecttar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys.

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Is dispensed to families FOR THE SEASON. The rate per week, $15 per month, $50 per season. For further information or circulars, address BAILEY'S SPRINGS, Ala., May 14, 1869. my15

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous disease of the stomach. See Report to U. S. Medical Department. Sent by mail, free of charge, on application to

DR. A. M. DUDLEY & CO., Proprietors,
P. O. Box 1056. 182 Pearl street, N. Y. City.

NOTICES.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Mechanical Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made, to be paid on or before July 20th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the